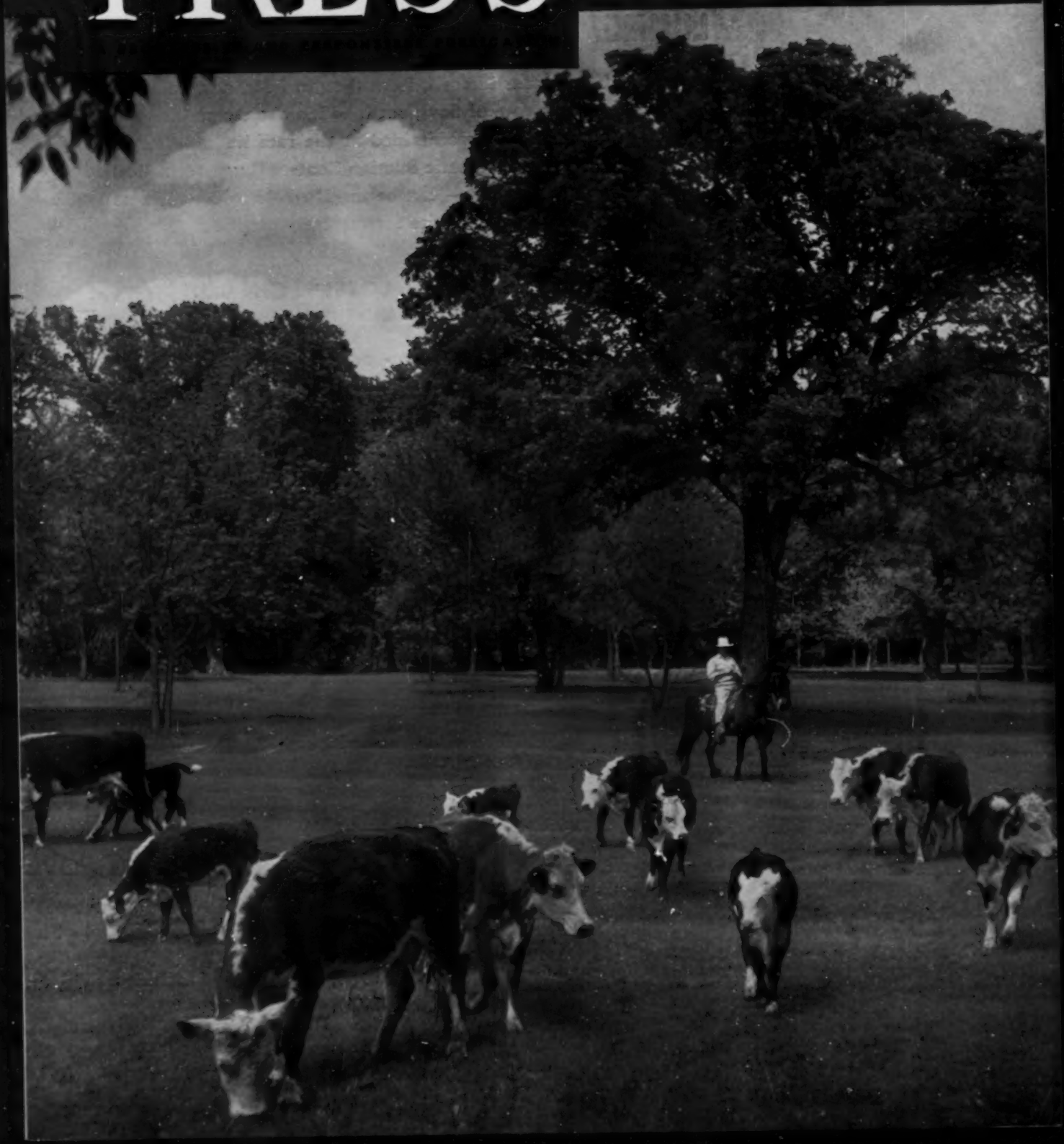
PRESS

58th year



CONTROL RATE OF TELESCOPE FLOW FROM THE GIN FLOOR

No matter how green the man on the wagon, Lummus has cured the problem of slugging or choking with

LUMMUS AUTOMATIC SUCTION CONTROL

The ginner himself, from the gin floor, now can control the rate of flow; set it to his choice; and have it automatically maintained at the rate he has chosen. Lummus Automatic Suction Control is all mechanical and fool proof — can be installed where there is no electric power. Write for full information.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Established 1869

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Another New Development by Continental

The VERTICAL COUNTERFLOW DRIER*

Continental is the first manufacturer to offer this greatly improved principle in cotton drying. The Vertical Counterflow Drier, combined with three cylinders of after cleaning, produces results unequalled by conventional drying equipment.

More Effective Drying Using Less Hot Air

Since the hot air does not convey the cotton through the drier, less than half as much hot air is required. This results in the use of smaller fans and considerably less fuel. Hot air filters up through the cotton, absorbs the moisture and is quickly discharged. Since it does not follow the cotton through the drier there is no chance for moisture, once removed, to be redeposited in the cotton.

Thoroughly Laboratory and Field Tested

* Patent Applied For

This unit meets the demand for more efficient and better drying while preserving fiber quality.

Write for full particulars.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

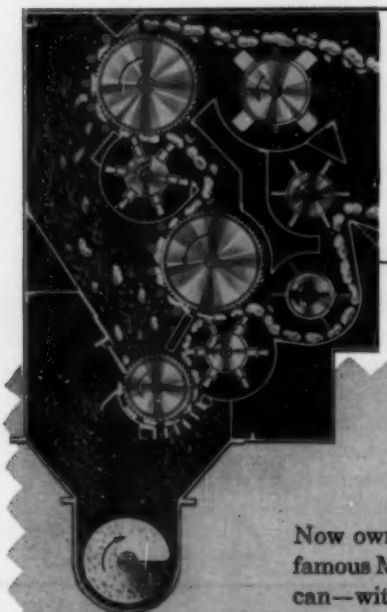
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA • DALLAS • MEMPHIS

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

Announcing the MITCHELL Papoose

offering grid bar extraction for existing
Mitchell SUPER UNITS and
Mitchell SUPER JEMS



Now owners of these two famous Mitchell machines can—with the addition of the new PAPOOSE—enjoy the advantages of grid bar extraction, the latest development in seed-cotton preparation that is so effective in removing sticks, stems, and green leaf trash.

The PAPOOSE attaches in a piggy-back fashion to these existing machines without moving them or even changing the distributor setting. The combination produces results very similar to those of the famous Mitchell Super Champ.

Write today for
an illustrated bulletin with complete details.

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for More Than Half a Century

ON OUR COVER:

You wouldn't think a scene as peaceful as our cover would make a fellow's blood pressure soar, would you? But, it does ours. Every time we see anything about cattle these days it makes us mad at USDA. The idea of forcing cattlemen in drouth areas to feed surplus grain, roughage or low-protein feeds is about the silliest of many silly things Washington dreams up. We just hope those nice Herefords on our cover got some 41 percent protein meal or pellets to give them what they really need to supplement that grass.

Photo by John Jeter

VOL. 58 MARCH 9, 1957 NO. 5

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association

Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association

Arizona Ginners' Association

Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association

California Cotton Ginners' Association

The Carolinas Ginners' Association

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association

New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association

Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association

Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE
Editor

MARCIA N. STILES
Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE (EDITORIAL ONLY)

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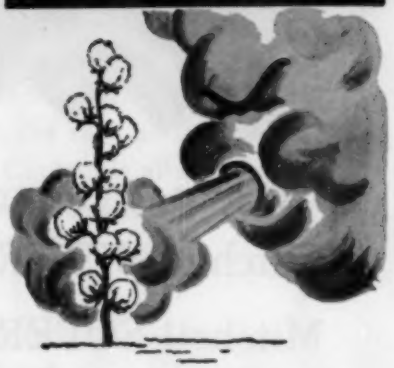
WATSON'S

Stormproof

COTTON SEED



It's Sturdy!

After more than five years research, Watson has perfected a STORMPROOF cotton strain. Easily adapted to mechanical harvesting or hand snapping. Watson's STORMPROOF is quality bred cotton and will not waste away in the field.

- MATURES EARLY
- A LIGHTER FOLIAGE
- HIGHLY PROLIFIC

AS POPULAR AS EVER

WATSON'S

4 QUALITY STRAINS

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- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
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FERRIS WATSON SEED COMPANY

GARLAND (Dallas County) TEXAS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM PANOGEN, INC., REGARDING

Drinox®

(new liquid insecticide)

Panogen, Inc., is now marketing a new liquid seed disinfectant . . . not a slurry, but a *true liquid* to effectively control wireworms, seed corn maggots, and other insects which attack cereal grains, corn, and cotton.

The new liquid, known as DRINOX, contains 30% *aldrin*, Shell Chemical Corporation's powerful and proved insecticide.

It gives you all the advantages of liquid seed treating and you are assured that your customers receive a most effective treatment to stop attacks of yield-reducing insect pests without impairing seed germination.

The remarkable effectiveness of *aldrin* has been established by exhaustive tests conducted by many agricultural colleges in both field and laboratory.

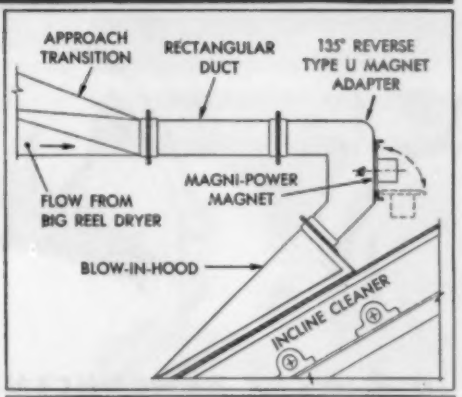
Further details on DRINOX may be obtained by consulting your Panogen Distributor, or you may simply tear out this page, print your name and address at the bottom, and mail to Panogen, Inc., Ringwood, Illinois. There will be no obligation on your part, of course.

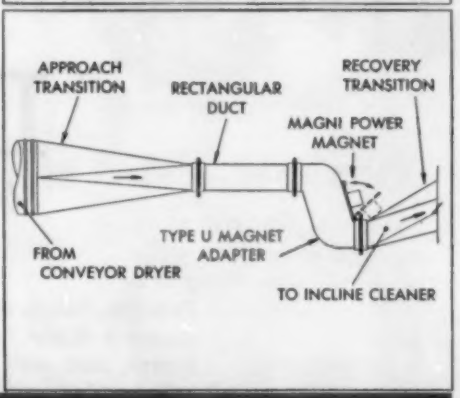
Panogen® INC., Ringwood, Illinois

Manufacturer of liquid seed disinfectants, liquid insecticides, and automatic seed treating equipment

MAGNI-POWER
Doesn't Miss a Thing!

The wide throat area between face of magnet and outer shell is specially designed to prevent choking.



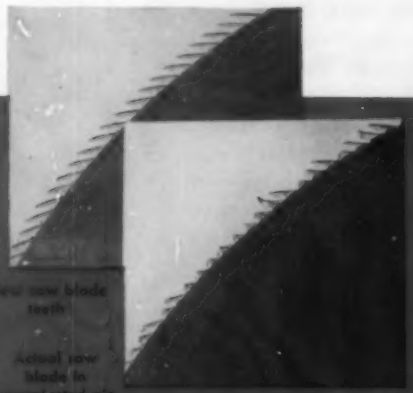


MAGNI-POWER PERMANENT MAGNETS

★ Individually Engineered Installations for YOUR gin

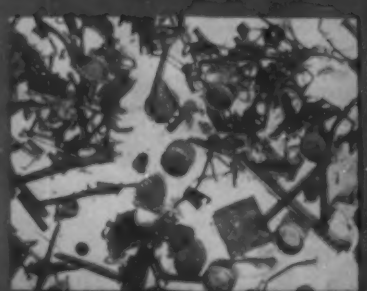
No other manufacturer is in a position to offer you this vital engineering service to properly adapt all the advantages of tramp metal extraction to YOUR gin. Our know-how and hundreds of successful installations insure highest magnet performance and increased ginning efficiency. Engineering problems such as placement of the magnet to minimize air friction loss, and other requirements are our specialty. You'll profit more with Magni-Power ENGINEERED service.

Each installation engineered to offer no air flow barrier—provide highest magnet performance.



New saw blade teeth

Actual saw blade in unprotected gin



Actual photo of tramp metal recovery

★ Longer Equipment Life

LESS LOST TIME

Saw replacements, reduced lint-picking efficiency, damage to overhead machinery and extractor feeders are costly factors that demand MAGNI-POWER for full protection.

★ Reduces Fire Losses

Magni-Power engineered installations have a proven record in eliminating fires caused by tramp metal — one of the major hazards of the ginning industry as revealed in National Cotton Council survey.

Magni-Power

PERMANENT MAGNETS

Sales representatives throughout the Cotton Belt. Send for details.

MAGNI-POWER CO. • WOOSTER, OHIO

UNIFORM STAND of these Lee soybeans in Mississippi aided weed control.

SOYBEANS

Trends in production and research in Cotton Belt States summarized

*By EDGAR E. HARTWIG**

SOYBEAN PRODUCTION continues to expand in the Southern States, both in acreage and in yield per acre. In 1956, 3,823,000 acres of soybeans were harvested in the 11 Southeastern States with an average yield of 17.4 bushels per acre. This average yield would have been much higher had it not been for the severe drouth in the many areas. For example, at Stoneville, Miss., the July, August, September total rainfall was 3.29 inches. Only one year in the past 36 years, 1924, has had less rainfall for this three-month period. The average rainfall for the period is 8.4 inches.

The increase in acreage and yields in 11 Southeastern States is indicated by these figures: 1943—986,000 acres and the yield averaged 9.1 bushels per acre; 1952—2,323,000 acres yielding an average of 15.6 bushels per acre; and 1956—3,823,000 acres, with 17.4 bushels the average per-acre yield. Improved varieties and improved cultural practices account for most of the increase in average yield per acre.

• **New Varieties Popular** — New varieties released in recent years have rapidly replaced the older varieties. This acreage shift can be illustrated with the marked drop in Ogden acreage in 1956. Ogden was the major variety in the South for the past 10 years. However, in 1956, it was grown on only approximately 25 percent of the acreage.

THIS DOUBLE DISC OPENER was used on heavy clay soils of the Mississippi Delta to obtain good stands.

Lee, first available to seed producers in 1955, was the major variety in 1956. The most complete shift from Ogden to Lee was in the Delta section of Mississippi where some counties reported 85 percent of their acreage planted to the Lee variety. In other areas, a part of the shift was shared by Jackson and Dorman, two other new varieties.

The excellent seed holding qualities of Lee have permitted acreage expansion into some of the drier areas, such as the High Plains of Texas, and some of the irrigated valleys of southern Arizona and southern California. In these areas, the crop is now on a trial basis by growers to determine how well it fits into

* Research Agronomist, Field Crops Research Branch, Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with the Delta Branch of the Mississippi Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and coordinator of the U.S. Regional Soybean Laboratory research program conducted in cooperation with the Southeastern States.

their cropping system. The excellent yields produced by some growers under the high temperatures common to the areas make it appear questionable that high temperatures alone are ever much of a factor in limiting yields in the more humid areas of the South.

• **Proper Practices Essential** — The improved varieties must be grown with the best cultural practices to insure their best performance. More general use of lime, phosphate, and potash in the eastern area resulted in the highest average yields ever produced in Virginia and North Carolina. In the Delta area of Mississippi, greater care in seed bed preparation resulted in better stands than had been obtained in previous years.

From the standpoint of obtaining uniform stands on the heavy clay soils common to the Delta area of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana, nearly perfect stands have been obtained consistently during the past three years at Stoneville where plantings have been made with planters equipped with double disc openers. Along with the double disc openers, the seed beds have been prepared by shallow cultivation with a spring tooth harrow so as not to lose an excess amount of surface moisture. The double disc opener permits placing the seed in firm, moist soil and thus insures rapid germination.

The use of the double disc opener will also enable growers to plant soybeans after winter grain on the heavy clay soils of the Delta without any seed bed preparation. These heavy soils usually have adequate moisture for seed germination after grain harvest, if surface moisture is not destroyed by discing. One of the greatest risks of planting soybeans after grain on the heavy clay soils is obtaining a stand. In 1956, several thousand acres of soybeans were planted using the double disc opener after oats with no seed bed preparation.

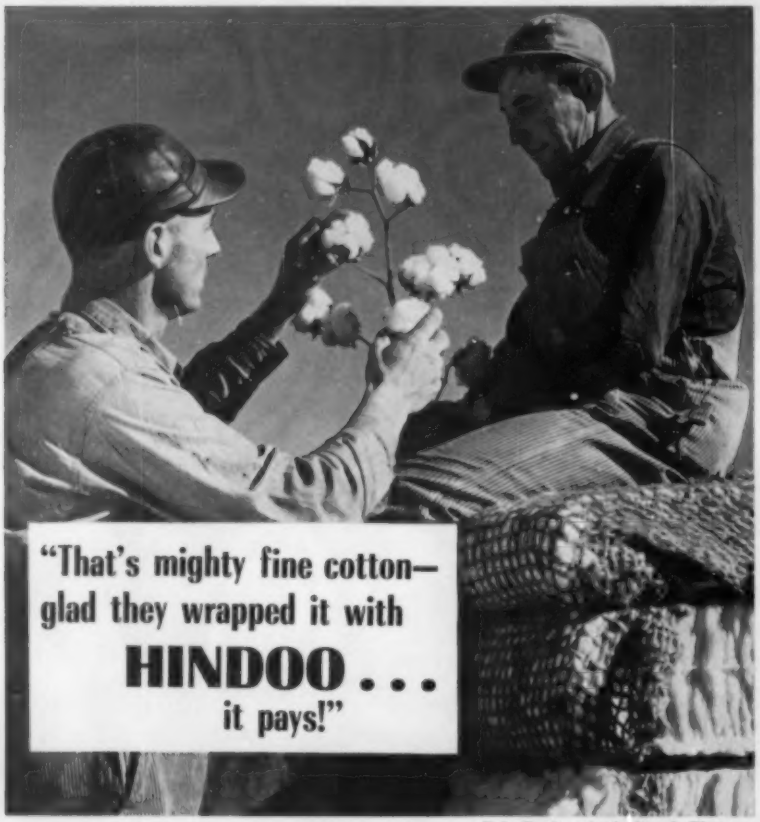
Up to the present time, best results have been obtained in after-grain plantings by burning the straw. Additional work is being conducted to determine methods of production without burning. The primary problem is from the standpoint of cultivation for weed control where straw is not burned. Studies are also being conducted on methods of planting soybeans after grain on the Coastal Plain soils of North Carolina and Florida.

Avoiding excess moisture loss and timeliness in planting are important factors in getting top yields of soybeans in a double cropping system. In West Florida, oat harvest is usually completed by early June, but soybean planting is sometimes delayed until late July or early August in order to get a satisfactory seed bed. This delay in planting results in seriously reduced seed yields.

Reducing cost of production is as important in increasing profit as is increasing yield per acre. Studies are underway to determine the influence of minimum seed bed preparation on seed yield on the heavy clay soils.

• **Seeking Better Varieties** — Breeding work to develop even better varieties for the South continues to be one of the

(Continued on Page 44)



Bob Taylor Agricultural Photo.

Your Best Buy in Bagging

is HINDOO

2 lb.—21 lb. tare

LUDLOW MFG. & SALES CO.

Atlanta, Ga. • Stockton, Calif. • Los Angeles 58, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn.
Galveston, Texas • Gulfport, Miss. • Needham Heights, Mass.

Arizona Won't Let Burt Go to Louisiana

BURT HEYWANG, USDA poultry researcher, can't go to Louisiana to help that state's mellorine consumption. Arizona won't let him.

The Press, on Jan. 26, ran a humorous item mentioning Burt's ability to consume large amounts of frozen desert, as demonstrated during the cottonseed processing conference held in New Orleans. The article suggested that Louisiana lure Heywang into moving there, to aid consumption of recently-legalized mellorine. Arizona Farmer-Ranchman, in its Feb. 16 issue, commented:

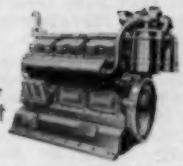
"Louisiana wants to steal Burt Heywang away from Arizona, according to a story in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. And we'd sure hate to lose him, because Burt is the big chief of the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station at Glendale.

"It isn't Burt's prowess in poultry research that makes him so attractive to Louisianans. What they like about him is his capacity for devouring huge servings of a cotton oil dessert product known as mellorine. He demonstrated this by eating an eight-scoop serving recently . . .

"We suggest Arizona dairymen present Burt with a lifetime supply of ice cream. The resulting publicity could ruin his reputation with Louisiana cotton growers, and prevent his abduction."

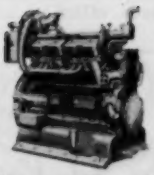
MODERN HEAVY-DUTY CAT* DIESELS FOR COTTON GINS

D397
with Turbocharger
650 HP†



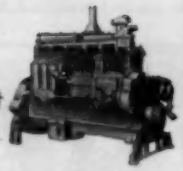
Also a Roots blown, naturally aspirated or spark-ignition engine or electric set. Air, electric or gasoline starting.

D375
with Turbocharger
430 HP†



Also a Roots blown, naturally aspirated or spark-ignition engine or electric set. Air, electric or gasoline starting.

D342
Naturally Aspirated
210 HP†

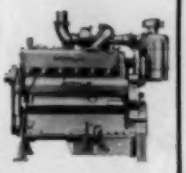


Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D339
Naturally Aspirated
140 HP†

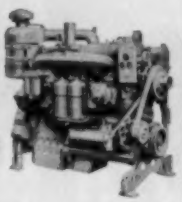
Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D337
with Turbocharger
310 HP†



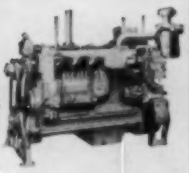
Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D326
Naturally Aspirated
200 HP†



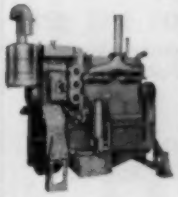
Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D318
Naturally Aspirated
137 HP†



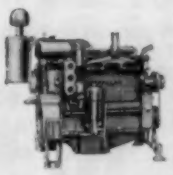
Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D315
Naturally Aspirated
91 HP†



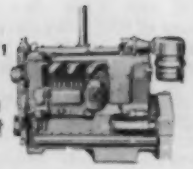
Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

D311
Naturally Aspirated
65 HP†



Also available as an electric set. Choice of air, electric or gasoline starting system.

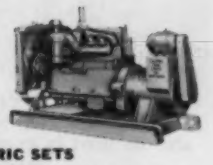
NEW D318
(Series G)
Turbocharged
175 HP†



SMALLER, LIGHTER AND LOWER PRICED!

Keeping in line with Caterpillar's continued diesel leadership are these new Series G engines. They are designed for use in installations where space is at a premium. Both are small, light and low-priced; yet they deliver dependable power with the renowned Caterpillar durability. Both are available naturally aspirated (shown here) or turbocharged. Choice of air or electric starting system.

NEW D315
(Series G)
Turbocharged
115 HP†



ELECTRIC SETS

Dependable electric power, featuring the new Cat Generator, available in standard voltages, 60-cycle, in the following KW sizes: 30, 40, 60, 100, 150, 165, 200, 225, 250, 315, 350. Also available as 50-cycle and DC units.

†maximum output capacity

In its quarter century of diesel leadership, Caterpillar research has been responsible for advance after advance in the efficiency of these engines. The units you see here incorporate the latest diesel developments – a modern heavy-duty line that offers you many packages to meet your requirements for work power or standby power. Whatever your original or replacement needs, you'll find exactly the unit you want in this line-up, with engines available up to 650 HP (maximum output capacity) and electric sets up to 350 KW (continuous duty).

For complete information about them, see your Caterpillar Dealer.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

CATERPILLAR*

*Caterpillar and Cat are Registered Trademarks of Caterpillar Tractor Co.

• "Man on the Land" Luncheon Held

ONE OF THE MAJOR agricultural events of the year in Alabama, the annual "Man on the Land" luncheon, was held in Birmingham on March 4.

The program honored the outstanding leaders of the five winning farm communities in the 1956 Cotton Improvement Contest. It is sponsored by the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Crushers, Association. It is conducted by the Extension Service.

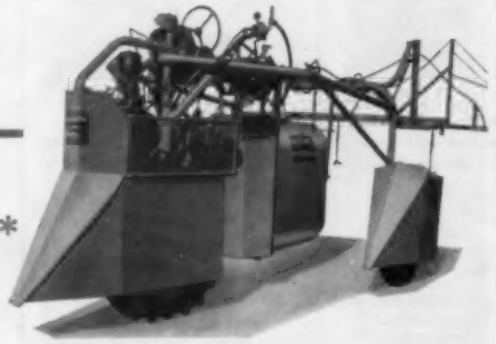
The two sponsoring organizations have contributed more than $40,000 during the past 10 years in award money to Alabama communities that have been winners. There is only one requirement for the awards—that the money be used for any community purpose, but not for individual enrichment.

R. C. Moyer of Blue Mountain, Ala., president of the Manufacturers' Association, presided at the luncheon. Sandra Joy Kelley, 1957 Alabama Maid of Cotton, appeared on the program.

Jasper Jernigan, Extension agronomist, introduced officials of award-winning communities. Special presentations were made by P. O. Davis, Extension director. Jack W. Kidd, president of the Alabama - Florida Association, introduced Dr. J. L. Brakefield, featured speaker on the program.

■ **WILLIAM E. FRANKLIN, is the new chairman of USDA's Board of Cotton Examiners at Lubbock. He succeeds L. O. BUCHANAN who has been assigned to the Harlingen office.**

DESIGNED
FOR THE
COTTON FIELD—
THE
SUPER HI-BOY*
FOR '57



FOR CLEANER COTTON OF HIGHER QUALITY

The Hi-Boy is ideal for insect control and defoliation — it's the original self-propelled, high-clearance sprayer designed specifically for cotton. More farmers bought Hi-Boy in '56 than all other makes combined. Urge the growers in your area to take advantage of Hi-Boy's proved performance.

- LINT STAINS AND DRY-LEAF TRASH GREATLY REDUCED
- LARGER BOLLS WITH MUCH LESS ROTTING OF FIBER
- PROTECTION FROM BOLL DAMAGE BY INSECTS

New SLOPE-TYPE FENDERS prevent damage even in the rankest cotton. Bottom defoliating boom attachment is convenient and economical, and can also be used in complete defoliation.

RUST-PROOF TANK AND BOOMS OF ALUMINIZED STEEL AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT
DUSTER AND OTHER USEFUL ATTACHMENTS AVAILABLE

GIN MORE COTTON AND BETTER COTTON—
HI-BOY-RAISED COTTON!
CHOICE OF 4 MODELS

There is only *ONE* Hi-Boy and it carries the word "Hi-Boy" on the nameplate.

FEMA
Seal of Quality

*Registered Trademark

HAHN HI-BOY
THE HI-SPEED SPRAYER

Send in this coupon for free literature on:
☐ Super Hi-Boy
☐ 150-Gallon Trailer Tank Sprayer of Aluminized Steel
☐ Gun Sprayer ☐ Jet Sprayer
☐ 4, 6, or 8-Row Tractor Sprayers

Hahn, Inc. 1819-B W. Franklin St. Evansville 12, Ind.

Name_____
Address_____

• Program of Ginners' Schools Announced

DETAILS of plans for the Southwestern Cotton Gin Operators' Schools have been announced by the sponsors. Sessions will be held March 21 in the ballroom of the Texas Technological College Student Union Building in Lubbock.

March 22 sessions will be at meeting places and gins provided by the following manufacturers: Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Hardwicke-Etter Gin Co., Continental Gin Co., Murray Co. and John E. Mitchell Co.

Those firms, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association and Texas Extension Service are the sponsors. Local arrangements at Lubbock are being made by W. L. Smith, Ralls, Dixon White and Welton H. Jones, both of Lubbock.

To enroll, ginners should send an enrollment form or letter to Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, P.O. Box 7665, Dallas 26. They should state the company school they will attend the second day.

The first day's session, starting at 9 a.m., will study the effects of harvesting, handling and ginning on factors affecting quality. The following speakers will participate:

V. L. Stedronsky, Southwestern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, State College, N. M.

George Pfeiffenberger, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock.

Don L. Jones and Lavon Ray, Texas Experiment Substation, Lubbock.

Elmer Hudspeth, USDA Conservation Experiment Station, Amarillo.

J. M. Ward, Texas A&M College, College Station.

Raymond K. Flege and K. Lanse Turner will conduct a demonstration and tour of the Texas Tech fiber and spinning laboratory from 3:30 to 4:30.

On March 22, the four schools arranged by gin machinery firms will be held simultaneously.

Ginners Urged To Attend Schools

Better ginning is the objective of every ginner. It is the objective, also, of two major events that have been carefully planned for ginners. These are the Southwestern Gin Operators' Schools at Lubbock, March 21-22; and the Midsouth Gin Operators' Schools, at or near Memphis, April 8-9. Gin owners and operators are strongly urged by the sponsoring organizations to have a good representation at these schools. Complete information is available from ginners' associations, USDA and state Extension Service workers and gin machinery manufacturers.

■ **DALTON E. GANDY, Ruston, La., Mississippi Valley field representative, National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service, served on the policy and resolutions committees of Louisiana Cattlemen's Association at the recent annual meeting in Baton Rouge.**

Mellorine and Ice Cream Production Up Slightly

January production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milk-fat is estimated at 1,910,000 gallons. This is an increase of only one percent from the January output last year, says USDA, and five percent from that of January, 1955.

Compared with a year earlier, production gains this January in Missouri, Arkansas and California slightly more than offset losses in Illinois, Texas and Oregon. No change was indicated for Alabama, Oklahoma and Montana.

Mellorine production advanced 19 percent between December and January, compared with a rise of 20 percent a year ago, and 11 percent between these months two years ago.

U. S. production of ice cream in January is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, at 42,330,000 gallons. This is three percent larger than the January output of 1956. It is 18 percent above the five-year, 1951-55 average for the month.

The percentage of milk-fat in ice-cream made in January averaged 11.6 for the U.S. as a whole, the same as in December. This is slightly more than the 11.5 percent average reported for January a year ago.

Ice cream production was larger than that of January last year in all sections of the U.S. except the West North Central and Mountain States, where it was three and 13 percent smaller, respectively. Output was five percent larger in Pennsylvania, eight percent greater in New York and 11 percent more in California, the three leading ice cream producing states.

Chemist Joins SURB

DR. THOMAS H. SWAN, a chemist with wide experience in textile and elastomer research, recently joined the staff of the Southern Utilization Research Branch, ARS, USDA. Stationed in New Orleans, he is assistant head of the Cotton Fiber Section.

Swan was formerly assistant chief of the Research and Development Division of the Office of Synthetic Rubber. Prior to that he was a research chemist for Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

First Meeting of Oil Mill Officials Held

The first of three meetings of oil mill superintendents' associations was held March 2, in Greenville, Miss. "General Oil Milling Developments" was the theme of the conference of the Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association.

Speakers at the regional meeting included William Shaw, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Greenville; Harry Southall, Union Oil Mill, Bunkie, La;. and E. A. Gaulding, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Jackson, Miss.

The one-day meeting was held in the Greenville Hotel. The meeting closed in the evening with a dinner dance.

As reported earlier in The Press, meetings of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association are scheduled for March 10-14 in Mexicali, Mexico, and March 15-17 in Fresno, Calif.

Gin Operator and Wife Killed in Collision

Two cars collided head-on near Tunica, Miss., Feb. 24, killing Mr. and Mrs. George Lammey of Robinsonville. One other person was injured.

Lammey, a cotton gin operator, was born in Tyro, Miss. Mrs. Lammey was born at Vardaman. The couple had lived in Tunica County 28 years. They were members of the Baptist Church.

They leave a son, Ervin B. Lammey of Robinsonville; and two daughters.

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• Cooperative Managers Set School Dates

A FOUR-DAY school for managers of cooperative associations is scheduled for March 18-21. The meeting place is the Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station.

The school is sponsored by Texas Extension Service, Houston Bank for Cooperatives and Texas Federation of Cooperatives. Assistance will be provided by the American Institute of Cooperation and the Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA, both of Washington. Approximately 100 co-op managers and directors from every section of Texas are expected. A new subject, management problems, has been added to the school list. The instructor will be Warren A. Ranney, director, industry relations, for the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Ithaca, N.Y. Other out-of-state instructors and speakers include Ken Stern, president, American Institute of Cooperation, and J. H. Heckman and Otis Weaver, both of USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service.

Detailed information on the school may be obtained from Bruno Schroeder, executive secretary, Texas Federation of Cooperatives, 307 Nash Bldg., Austin, or from Robert W. Cooper, Extension Service, College Station.

Report on Plains Cotton

"Quality Report on Texas High Plains Cotton" is available from Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 220 Lubbock National Bank Building, Lubbock. It covers the 1956 crop of 1,622,000 bales in an area of 23 counties in Northwest Texas.

• "Mr. Soils" Retires, But Not Entirely

M. K. "DUKE" THORNTON, an employee of the Texas A&M College System since 1910, and agricultural chemist for the Texas Extension Service since 1938, retired on March 1.

Thornton was still in his "teens" when he graduated from Mississippi State College and came to Texas A&M to teach chemistry. He taught at A&M until 1915 when he became an explosive research worker. He returned to Texas A&M in 1919 as professor of industrial chemistry. He resigned Jan. 1, 1935, to except employment with the Extension Service as leather specialist.

M. K. THORNTON

His title was changed in 1938, and he commenced the work which has brought him state and national recognition. In 1951 he traveled to many states studying facilities at soil testing laboratories. That fall he was placed in charge of a soil testing laboratory which he designed and equipped. He acquired the title of "Mr. Soils" from his work with County Agents and farmers in all sections of Texas.

Thornton will continue to make his home at College Station. Because of his interest in agriculture, he will continue to serve as technical director for a commercial concern.

Soybean Cyst Nematode Found in Arkansas

Arkansas State Plant Board and USDA announce that the soybean cyst nematode has been found in one county in northeast Arkansas. Arkansas now becomes the fourth state in which this parasite of soybeans and other plants has been discovered.

Congress Proceedings Issued

Proceedings of the seventeenth American Cotton Congress have been issued. Single copies may be obtained from K. Lanse Turner, Texas Technological College, Lubbock. Sponsored by the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas and others, the 1956 Congress was held at Lubbock. Cotton Research Committee of Texas published the proceedings.

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AIR UNLOADER

★ Adaptability for any type job loading or unloading trucks, box cars, boats, seed pallets or houses.

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DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginners, because they're tough and strong, yet easy to work, and have no sharp edges to cut gloves or hands. Made from our own special-analysis steel, they are rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

New, re-designed DIXISTEEL Arrow Buckles are now being furnished with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties. They have a greater seating surface and are reinforced with a heavy bead on each end. These buckles will not snap at the eye, are easy to thread, and won't slip, slide or cut the tie.

IMPROVED DXL BUCKLE ALSO AVAILABLE

Also available, when requested, is the sturdy DIXISTEEL Buckle, introduced for the first time in 1955. It, too, has been improved and many ginners now prefer this buckle.

DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

For producers, merchants are efficient. . .

Salesmen Of Cotton

By W. D. Felder, Jr.

The author is a leading cotton shipper in Dallas, and the 1956-57 president of American Cotton Shippers' Association.

"NO INDUSTRY ever had a more efficient sales department operating on such a narrow margin. If given the tools, we can and will sell the crop."

Thus, E. W. Cook, president of Cook & Co., cotton merchants, concluded his address before the Greenwood, Miss., Rotary Club a few weeks ago.

What Mr. Cook said in those few words could rightfully be expanded into the complete philosophy of America's cotton merchants. Furthermore, no one can accuse Mr. Cook of immodesty in making such a daring statement, because he can back up what he said.

Sufficient justification for his statement is found during 1956, alone, when members of the American Cotton Shippers' Association bought over seven million bales of cotton from CCC for export. This was in addition to the nine million bales of cotton used in this country.

• **Always Has Market** — Why is this "sales department" so efficient?

Because the cotton merchant-shipper provides the producer with a competitive market at all times.

He provides a reliable source of supply for cotton mills all over the world.

He makes it his business to find new world markets for American grown cotton.

He guarantees the farmers' product for weight, quality and conditions.

He moves the bales from point of origin to the mills, all over the world; he is not only the seller, but shipper as well.

This cotton producers' "sales force" guarantees their mill customers reliable insurance against shortage or price fluctuation for more than a year at a time, either through carrying a stock or selling short.

Beyond the strictly marketing aspects of this grower-merchant relationship, I think it also should be pointed out that, as far as our segment of the industry is concerned, the merchants are deeply and continuously concerned with the welfare of the producers. For if growers were not encouraged to provide a quality product in sufficient quantity to meet the demand both at home and abroad, neither the producer nor his "salesmen" would enjoy maximum benefits.

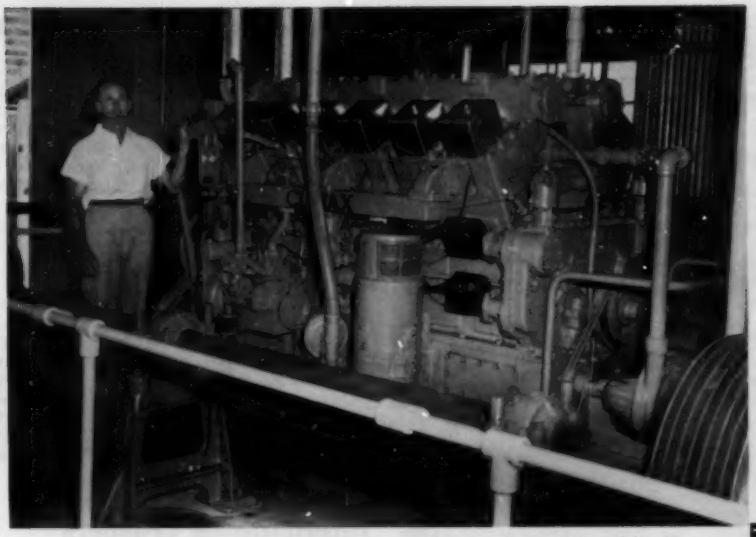
American Cotton Shippers' Association believes that only free production, the full use of his land, will enable the efficient cotton grower to prosper. The cotton problem is one of under-consumption rather than of over-production. This we firmly believe. Scarcity will not create prosperity. No producer, whether he is a manufacturer or a farmer, can consider his a profitable business unless he is permitted to get the most out of his production equipment, be it an industrial plant or a farm.

Let's back up to 1926. Cotton was selling for around 20 cents a pound. It was a bumper crop; the largest in history. What happened? While the market hit the skids, there developed an unprecedented overseas demand that absorbed 11 million bales of cotton. There resulted no surplus, and by the beginning of the next season the price was back to 20 cents.

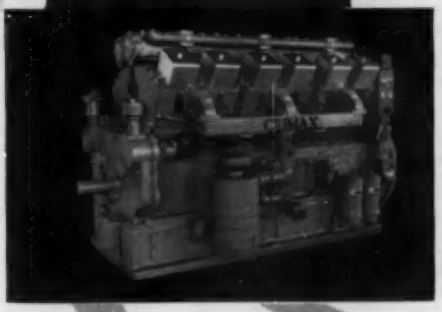
Producers had utilized the full capacity of their land and the "sales department" had found new markets for their bumper crop, because they were allowed to sell the cotton on the world market in free competition. The result was that the price to the grower was restored to a profitable high.

• **We Can Regain Markets** — As the "sales department" of the cotton industry, the American Cotton Shippers' Association strongly feels that if given the opportunity to make full free use of his land, equipment, ingenuity and experience, the American cotton producer can compete profitably in the world markets and regain his fair share of the national income.

Again, if the producers of cotton are given free and unrestricted use of their land and their "salesmen" are allowed to sell their product in a free market, the "sales department" will not only maintain but increase its efficiency.



Mr. Smajstrla and his Climax V-125.



Climax V-125, 12 cylinder, 7½ x 7 engine with a 3711 Cubic Inch Displacement.

PLENTY of RESERVE POWER...

with my Climax V-125... States Mr. E. J. Smajstrla, Gulf Coast Gin Co.

CHECK THESE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF CLIMAX V AND K SERIES ENGINES

- *All models have renewable cylinder sleeves.*
- *All intake and exhaust valves are free-to-rotate type.*
- *All crankshafts are supported by bearings on each side of each crankthrow.*
- *All connecting rods are rifle drilled for pressure lubrication of piston pins.*
- *All cylinder heads have Climax high-turbulence type combustion chambers which produce maximum fuel economy.*
- *All models have the Climax consistent design that makes possible maximum interchangeability of wearing parts.*

In 1953, the Gulf Coast Gin Company installed a Climax V-125 engine to drive fans, heaters, cleaners, gin stands and presses in their new, modern gin.

Looking back on two years of operation, Mr. Smajstrla reports, "Plenty of reserve power, fuel economy and minimum downtime have been high points in the top performance of our Climax V-125, and we look forward to many more years of trouble-free service." Why not benefit from this experience and consult your nearby Climax distributor for full details.

WHERE POWER IS YOUR PROBLEM — CLIMAX IS YOUR ANSWER

climax BLUE STREAK ENGINES

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• New Feed Division Formed by ACCO

FORMATION of a formula feed division has been announced by Ben R. Barbee, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Abilene.

Paymaster Feed Mills in Abilene and San Angelo and Sunny Southland Feed Mills in Dallas have been consolidated as Paymaster Feed Mills, a division of ACCO.

W. A. Williams, manager of the Paymaster Mills, has been named general manager of the new feed division, and Monroe May, former manager of Sunny Southland, will continue to head the Dallas operations.

W. A. Gandy will be manager of the Abilene operation, and Charles Trickey continues in charge at San Angelo. Charles Partin, formerly sales manager of Paymaster, has been named general sales manager. Bass Royce, formerly sales manager of Sunny Southland, will serve as district sales manager at Dallas, and Wren Vinyard, formerly Lubbock area Paymaster salesman, becomes district sales manager at Abilene. Dr. A. A. Heidebrecht, who has been Paymaster nutritionist, has been appointed director of feed research.

Williams, a native Oklahoman, and a graduate of the University of Arkansas in business administration, has been with Anderson, Clayton & Co. for many years, starting as mill manager at Elk City, Okla., and transferring to the feed department in 1950.

May, a native Texan, is an animal husbandry graduate of Texas A&M. Before becoming manager of the Southland Feed Mills 10 years ago, he was with the Extension Service of Texas.

Gandy, a native Texan, is a Baylor University graduate in business administration. He became a part of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. organization upon graduation from college.

Trickey, a native Texan, is an animal husbandry graduate from Texas A&M. He became a part of the Anderson, Clayton & Co. organization upon graduation.

Partin is a native Texan. He attended Texas Tech and Oklahoma A&M, where he graduated as a poultry husbandry major and worked on his master's degree in poultry husbandry. After leaving school, he entered the feed business and later joined the Paymaster sales department.

Dr. Heidebrecht is a native Oklahoman and a graduate of Oklahoma A&M. He received his master's degree in animal nutrition at Colorado A&M. He subsequently worked for the livestock department of Armour & Co., and later returned to Oklahoma A&M where he received his doctor's degree in animal nutrition. He became head of the swine department at Oklahoma A&M and left that position to become associated with Paymaster in 1951.

More Fertilizer Use Seen

U.S. farmers will buy about one million tons more fertilizer in 1957 than they did last year, Doane Agricultural Service estimates. South Central Region (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas) shows the largest prospective increase.

Seminar Discusses Role of Textiles in Taxation

The U.S. textile industry now is paying $78,750,000 annually in federal and old age benefit taxes for its employees. A group of industry tax experts were told this at a tax seminar sponsored by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in Atlanta recently.

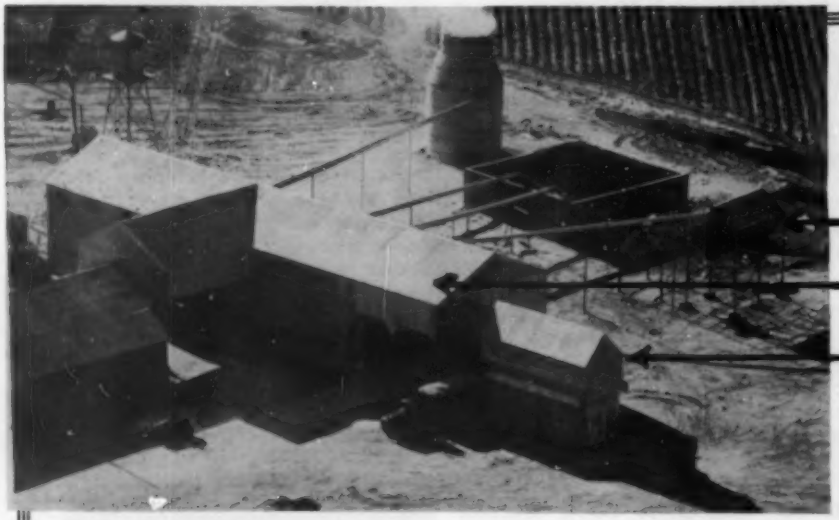
The seminar devoted a considerable amount of its time to taxation problems that particularly address themselves to the textile industry.

Representative Richard M. Simpson of the House Ways and Means Committee was the featured speaker of the meeting. He warned that the domestic industry of the U.S. must have tariff protection if it is to effectively compete with the onslaught of foreign imports. He said that this protection, for the textile and other industries, must come from Congress.

International Crushers Will Meet in Italy

As previously announced in The Press, the International Association of Seed Crushers will meet in Rapallo, Italy, June 4-7. Delegates will assemble on Monday, June 3.

The Italian Association has made block reservations at a number of hotels. Information concerning this and other matters may be obtained by writing to Associazione Nazionale dell' Industria Olearia, dei Grassi, Saponi ed Affini, Via Tomacelli 132 Rome, Italy.



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Here's the difference DuPont **Karmex® DL** can make

HERBICIDE

With KARMEX® DL
—clean cotton

Without KARMEX® DL
—weeds can take over

Use "KARMEX" DL Herbicide to lower your production costs

1. "Karmex" DL controls weeds and grasses up to 8 weeks—permits better growth and higher production.
2. "Karmex" DL reduces hoeing costs—hand labor covers more ground when only thinning is required.
3. "Karmex" DL reduces need for frequent cultivation—weeds are confined to the middle where they may be removed when convenient.
4. "Karmex" DL is excellent insurance against a wet year when weeds cannot be removed by other means.
5. "Karmex" DL is easy to use—you plant and treat in one operation—no great hazards resulting from volatility, flammability, or toxicity.

For convenience, "Karmex" DL is packed in ½-gallon containers. One-half gallon is exactly the amount to use in 53 gallons of water (medium and heavy soils) and tanks of this capacity are most commonly used in cotton-spraying operations.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Karmex® DL
HERBICIDE

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Tandem Saw Cylinder Lint Cleaning

By R. A. MONTGOMERY and T. J. NISSING
Cotton Technologist and Agricultural Engineer, respectively, ARS, USDA

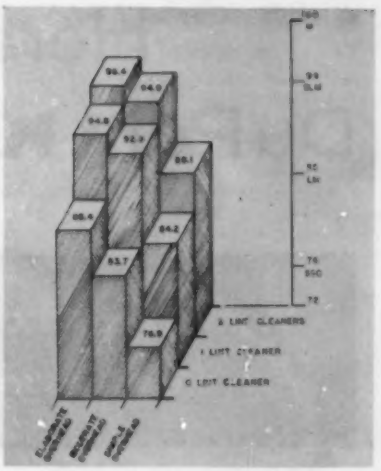

FIGURE 1.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton cleaning and drying, and lint cleaning on lint grades. Average of three picking dates. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

IN THE LAST DECADE cotton gins across the Belt have added equipment to the extent that they can process machine-picked cotton and produce grades which make the use of machines economical from the standpoint of the producer. However, grades of machine-picked cotton on the average have been below Middling, which grade, from the monetary viewpoint, is the goal of the producer. In areas such as the Mississippi Delta and California, grades have usually averaged Strict Low Middling or slightly below, thereby leaving the margin of $7 to $12 per bale potential gain to the producer. In the effort to obtain higher grades for their customers, some gins are beginning to install saw cylinder lint cleaners in tandem, or battery type saw cylinder cleaners behind air jet lint cleaners.

When the first tandem saw cylinder lint cleaner set-up was installed in the Mississippi Delta in the fall of 1955, the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory, in cooperation with the gin owner, arranged a series of tests on the gin. The tests were designed to evaluate the effect of double lint cleaning, both from the standpoint of returns to the producer and its effect on the spinning quality of the lint. This report covers a comprehensive test made on the 1956 crop.

Description of the Test

The gin was a plantation gin and all of the cotton, DPL-15 variety, was grown on the plantation. Three pickings were made, the first on Sept. 12, from a field of non-irrigated cotton; the second on Oct. 8, and the third on Oct. 25, the later two being irrigated. A fair job of defoliation was obtained on all fields and probably represents the average job of defoliation obtained for this area. Nine combinations of overhead and lint cleaning were included in the gin treatments. The test conditions consisted of three overhead cleaning and drying set-ups, descriptively, elaborate, moderate and simple. The gin equipment employed in the above set-ups is shown in the acompanying Table A.

For each overhead treatment set-up, three lint cleaning treatments were outlined. These were: (1) No lint cleaning; (2) one lint cleaner; and (3) two lint cleaners. Both lint cleaners installed

(Continued on Page 36)

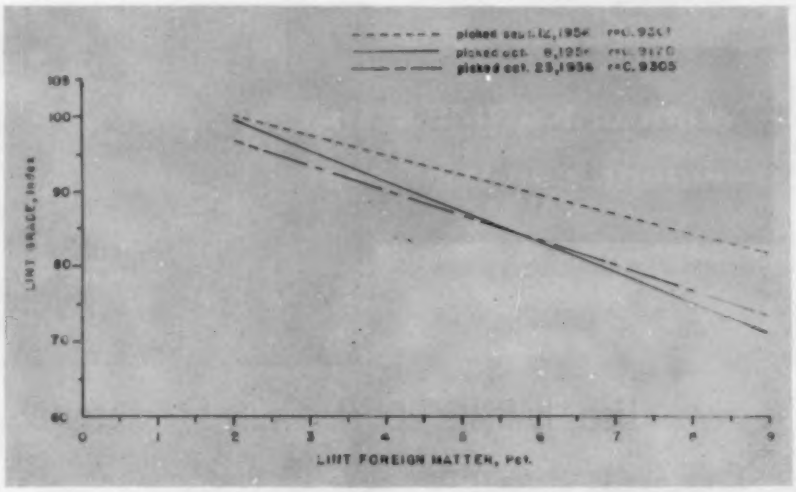

FIGURE 2.—The relationship of lint foreign matter content to composite lint grade for three pickings. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

FIGURE 3.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton cleaning and drying, and lint cleaning on resulting lint foreign matter content. Average of three pickings. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

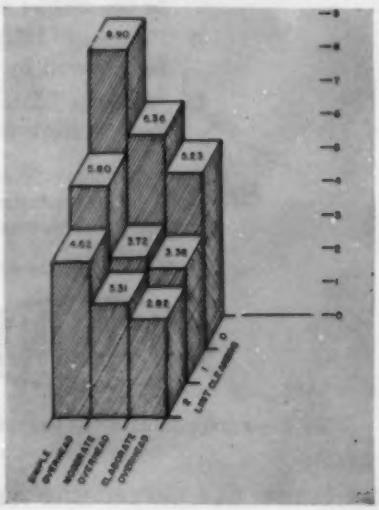

Table A

Elaborate	Moderate	Simple
1. Feed control unit	Feed control unit	Feed control unit
2. Twenty-four (24) shelf tower drier		
3. Seven cylinder inclined cleaner		
4. Bur machine (two-split feed)		
5. Twenty-four (24) shelf tower drier	Twenty-four shelf tower drier	
6. Six cylinder horizontal cleaner	Six cylinder horizontal cleaner	
7. Seven cylinder inclined cleaner	Seven cylinder inclined cleaner	
8. Standard size feeders with heat	Standard size feeders with heat	Standard size feeders with heat

• Moss-Gordin Joins Botany Mills

AFFILIATION of Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. with Botany Mills of Passaic, N.J., is announced by E. E. Moss, chairman of the board and John T. Gordin, president. Association with Botany Mills gives added recognition to Moss Lint Cleaners and will provide resources for future expansion and development in both the ginning and textile industries, according to Gordin.

Management policies of Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. will continue under the supervision of Moss and Gordin. Other officers of the company include Hoyle G. Moss, vice-president; James P. Moss, treasurer; and James R. Gillian, assistant secretary.

Botany Mills, established in 1889, operates a substantial number of textile mills in various states.

Moss Lint Cleaners are sold to ginners throughout the Cotton Belt and consistent field tests over the years show that they improve cotton a full grade or more. The true combing principle in lint cleaners, according to company officials, was originated by Moss-Gordin. At the gin, it produces cotton cleaned by accepted textile practices. As a result, the textile industry is showing increased interest in the application of Moss Lint Cleaners to existing cleaning problems in mills.

Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., with offices in Dallas and Memphis, established its production facilities in Lubbock four years ago. Acceptance of and demand for Moss Lint Cleaners has necessitated increased plant area and manufacturing equipment each year. At the beginning of 1957, Moss Lint Cleaners were in over 1,000 plants and orders for this year will set a new record, Gordin stated.

California Cotton Leaders Honorees at Dinner

California cotton industry leaders will be honored at the statewide Salute to California Agriculture Dinner. It will be March 19 in Fresno.

John Arthur Reynolds, manager of the Central Valley Empire Association, said that cotton's importance to the economy of the San Joaquin Valley warrants a tribute to the growers and merchants.

"If other states contributed as little to the surplus as California, the industry's problem would not be as great as it is today," he says.

"We sell our cotton. Credit for the sales should go to those who have developed and distributed the high quality fiber we grow here.

"The research and planning done by the California Planting Cotton Seed Association is a fine example of farmers helping themselves through organized research.

"All in the industry have supported the National Cotton Council's promotion program," says Reynolds.

"The establishment of the Fresno Cotton Exchange also helped the industry and the valley."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will speak at the dinner.

• Cotton Men Complain, Course Suspended

A FABRICS teaching course which had stirred the ire of Northeast Arkansas cotton spokesmen has been discontinued pending further study.

The controversy arose from a disclosure in The Commercial Appeal's (Memphis) "Cotton Comment" column. It noted that the University of Arkansas' department of education had hired a specialist to teach Arkansas salespeople a fabrics course.

Cotton producers, noting that they already have competition enough from "man-made" fibers, hit the ceiling over the state's sponsorship of a teaching program which they said was encouraging the marketing of products other than cotton.

A delegation of about 20 farm leaders from Mississippi County conferred with Governor Orval Faubus on the course. One of the members of the delegation said that the group called on the Governor "just to emphasize the seriousness" with which cotton farmers viewed any moves promoting possible competition with cotton marketing in the state.

Cotton Meeting at Idalou

Cotton Council Field Staffmen Earl Sears, Richard Yeager and John Gregg spoke at a Feb. 28 meeting at Idalou, Texas. Local arrangements were made by James E. Carpenter, R. A. Boyd, R. L. Lambert, Bill Cox, Pete Jones and P. L. Hamilton.

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Buy the Seed That's GUARANTEED!
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ALL ARKANSAS Certified Blue Tag, Grade "A" Cotton Seed Is Grown From Pure Registered And Tested Seed Only —
MAKE MORE COTTON PROFIT THIS YEAR
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Join with the movement to elevate cotton quality. Your neighbors are participating and we urge you to write us today.
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from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **It's Anybody's Guess** — Final sign-up in the '57 acreage reserve for cotton was anybody's guess as we went to press. What's in the Bank once all deposits are counted probably won't reach the top of Secretary Benson's goal of 3,500,000, to 4,500,000 acres, but could hit three million, and possibly a little more. And that's still a lot of cotton.

Alarmed by a disappointing lag in contracting as the deadline drew close, Benson made a couple of eleventh-hour moves to boost participation. As the result of a partial extension of the signing period to March 10, figures you'll see for sign-up through March 1 will not be final. They could be as much as a million acres short.

First USDA move was to drop the dollar limits on counties; in effect, telling County ASC officials to take all comers without worries about funds. Then Benson announced that many farmers—most of those who had indicated that they would like to sign-up more acres than originally allowed—could bank more land.

• **Many Complaints** — Latter decision stirred up a hornet's nest of controversy between groups with conflicting interests over the Soil Bank. On the one side, USDA and many cotton-state Congressmen want a big sign-up to cut production and reduce surpluses. But complaining processors and Southern merchants have not shared this view. Processors generally aren't happy about the effect of reduced production on their business . . . say the cut-back could cost millions.

Complaints from cotton merchants have been coming hot and heavy, too. Criticism is this: Acreage reserve payments are designed to compensate the grower for loss of net income, but there is no way to offset losses of those who supply farmers with production goods, etc. This will work hardship on the economy of many a cotton community.

• **Buck Passed Back** — This complaint had Benson sweating. To get off the hook he tossed responsibility back on the counties and states . . . told them that over-the-limit contracting could be cut off when 45 percent of the county's total allotment had been banked. He restricted this, however, to counties with a total allotment over 4,000 acres. In other counties there's no lid other than the amount growers indicated that they would like to bank if given the opportunity. Purpose of the 45 percent rule, said the Secretary, is to "prevent seriously adverse effects on the farm economy of cotton producing counties."

USDA has no figures to indicate the number of farmers who will put in more land as a result of the lift on acreage restrictions. Estimates run as high as one million acres.

Our last report (with one week to go) showed a total of two million acres in the Bank. In '56 about 1,106,000 acres were banked.

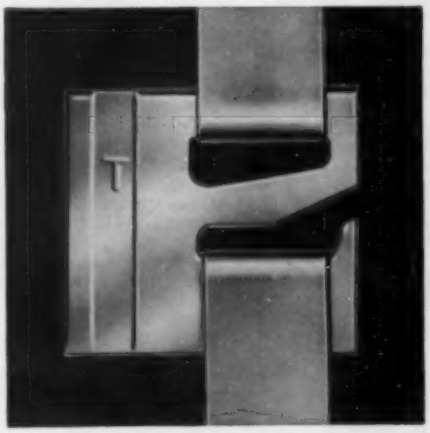
Big states in terms of total acreage contracted are Texas with 657,000 acres, Alabama with 213,000 acres, Mississippi with 205,000, Georgia with 174,000, South Carolina with 150,000, Arkansas with 132,000, and Oklahoma with 119,000. All others were still under 100,000.

But you get a clearer picture of where the Soil Bank is really going over by looking at participation as a percentage of allotments. Florida growers had banked 31 percent of the state's allotment, South Carolina 21 percent, Alabama 21 percent, North Carolina 20 percent, Georgia 19 percent, Louisiana 15 percent, Oklahoma 14 percent, Mississippi 12.5 percent, Tennessee 9.5 percent, Arkansas 9.3 percent, Texas 8.7 percent, Arizona 7.5 percent, New Mexico 4 percent, and Missouri 2.8 percent.

• **Touchy About Supports**—Will USDA

(Continued on Page 29)

THE ONE AND ONLY TCI SIDE OPENING BUCKLE



Hooks 50% faster

Please place your order this week!

Designed to resist severe strain and to keep your bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination. Can be used with complete satisfaction by gins, standard compresses and high-density compresses.

Look for the "T" on all TCI Side Opening Buckles

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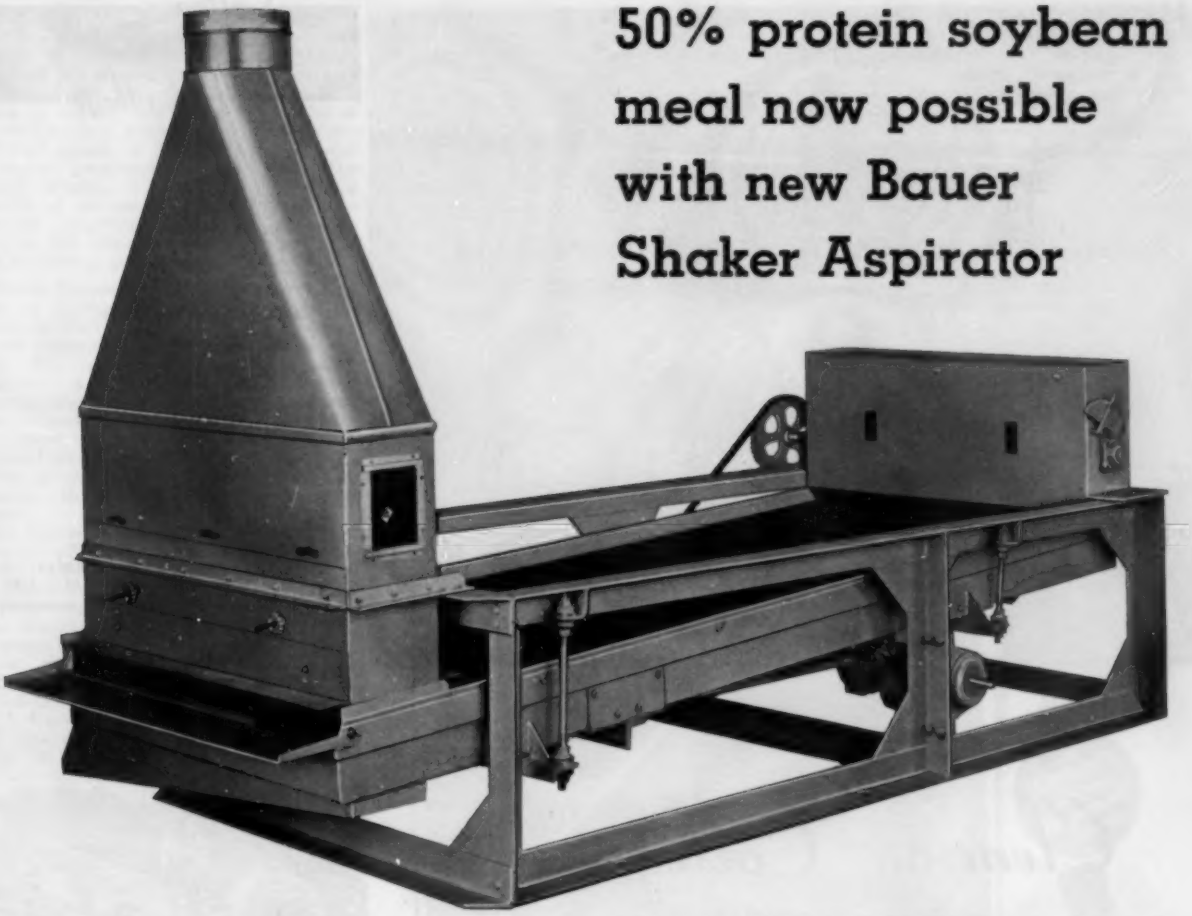
UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA • UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

UNITED STATES STEEL

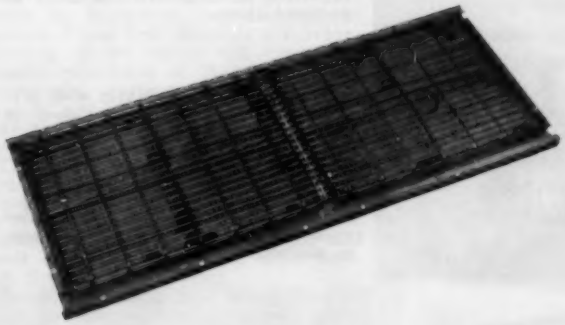
50% protein soybean meal now possible with new Bauer Shaker Aspirator



Illustrated is the Bauer No. 242 Shaker Aspirator which is widely used for removing hulls from decorticated soybeans and other oil-bearing seeds. However, we have developed a new model, No. 241-D-60", which removes hulls so efficiently that 50% protein soybean meal is possible.

The new Shaker Aspirator utilizes double screening and aspiration. It is designed to meet the trend in the industry toward the production of high protein meal.

This brief statement should arouse your interest in complete information about hull removal. Write us or consult our representative.



Ball Cage Self-Cleaning Sash

Tough, live rubber balls bounce against the shaker screen to free bean meats that catch in the perforations.

Bauer

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Cotton ... College

67 Years: Helping agriculture prepare for the future

FOUR ROW tractor planter is shown in the picture on the left. Fertilizer attachments are mounted on the tractor.

Clemson College

CLEMSON has over 200 differently-fertilized, concrete-rimmed plots as pictured above.

■ SOUTH CAROLINA as a colony was growing cotton as early as 1664. Cotton trade with the Virginia Colony and others was carried on from that time for a number of years. The first shipment of American "cotton wool" (lint) was made from Charles Town (Charleston, S. C.) in 1748. This cotton was shipped to Liverpool, England, and was the beginning of a great export trade that exists untill this day.

The first cotton mill in America was built on James Island, Charleston County, in 1789. Another and larger mill was built by Irish settlers in Williamsburg County the following year. These mills were the beginning of what has become the major industry of South Carolina. The state now has more textile spindles than any other state.

• **First Power Gin** — The early farmers of South Carolina, after trying silk, indigo, rice, and a host of other crops, adopted cotton as the outstanding cash crop of the state. After the invention of the cotton gin in 1794, cotton acreage increased rapidly for almost 100 years. The first power gin was put into operation in Fairfield County in 1795. It brought into being another of the great industries connected with cotton.

At its peak in the early years of the Twentieth Century, cotton acreage in South Carolina exceeded 2,500,000

TWO ROW tractor planter with pre-emergence equipment is shown in the photo on the left.

SEVEN ROW tractor sprayer, also used in cotton tests at Clemson, is pictured below.

By R. F. POOLE, President,

In collaboration with
SAM A. WILLIAMS, Cotton Specialist

acres. Since the coming of the boll weevil in 1920, acreage has gradually been reduced. Diversified farming has taken much of the acreage once used for cotton. With the reduction of acreage has come a higher per acre yield. Today South Carolina produces about as many bales of cotton on 750,000 acres as was formerly produced on 2,500,000. The staple length, strength, and spinning quality of the cotton has also been materially improved. Clemson College's part in this improvement is discussed in the following paragraphs.

• **Farm Becomes College**—Clemson College, a land-grant school, was established in 1893 on lands given by Thomas Green Clemson, and formerly owend by John C. Calhoun. These lands were originally a general farm where cotton was the chief cash crop. Since its inception, Clemson College has been vitally interested in cotton. It now has what is believed to be one of the most complete cotton programs to be found at any one location in the entire cotton-growing world.

At Clemson, research and teaching are done on all phases of cotton production and utilization. Clemson is equipped to do plant breeding, variety testing, soil testing, seed treating (for both diseases and insect control), seed testing, soil preparation, chemical weed control, flame cultivation, conventional cultivation, insect and disease control, defoliation (first discovered at Clemson's Pee Dee Station), fertilizer testing (both chemical and biological), insecticide testing (both chemical and biological), irrigation, harvesting (both hand and mechanical), ginning research (USDA's Southeastern Regional Ginning Research Laboratory on the campus), fiber testing (USDA Fiber Testing Laboratory in Textile Building), carding, combing, spinning, weaving, and dyeing (textile school). All segments of the cotton industry are served from Clemson.

• **Basic and Applied Research**—Research in cotton, both basic and applied, is carried on by the Experiment Station at the College. There are also three outlying stations: Pee Dee at Florence; Edisto at Blackville; and Sandhill at Pontiac. These four Stations are representative of the major soil types and climatic conditions of the state. Many agricultural workers and hundreds of farmers annually visit these Stations. Here they view and study the current experimental work being done.

The findings of these Stations are used by the resident teaching staff in preparing the future agricultural workers of this and other states and nations. Extension workers through method and result demonstrations, take their findings directly to the farms.

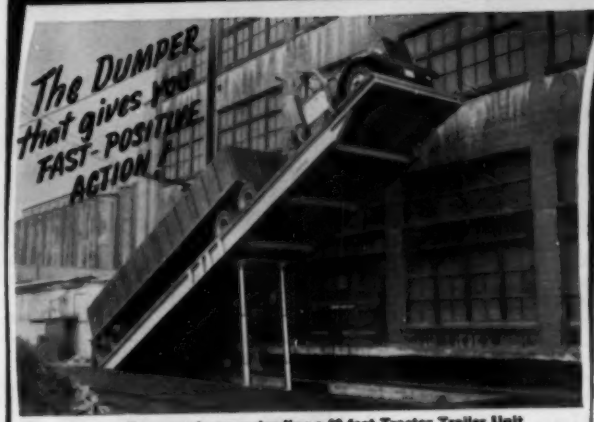
Continuous research is being done on cotton production. Beginning with plant breeding, which is done at the Clemson Station, the College carries on variety testing both there and at Edisto, Sandhill, and Pee Dee Stations. Cottonseed treatment with both fungicides and insecticides is carried on at these Stations. At all four stations soil adaptation and seedbed preparation experiments are in continuous operation. Also, cultural practices are tried to determine the most economical methods of cultivating the crop. At the Edisto Station, a project has been run on mechanization for the past several years in connection with the beltwide mechanization project. This is a large project comprising 100 acres. Various methods are used in planting and cultivation. Tests of power-driven rotary hoes have been carried out with the results that many farmers now have a cheap method of early grass control. Work has been done in this project with pre-emergence grass control, post-emergence grass control, and flame cultivation. All of this work has been designed to save labor and to give the farmer more profit from his crop. The conventional power tools have also been tested to determine the most practical way in which they may be used. Insect control work has been tested in this mechanization project to determine the most effective insecticides, and the most efficient methods and timing of application.

Irrigation experiments which have been run at the Clemson Station have proved the feasibility of using supplemental irrigation in the rain-grown Cotton Belt. Increases of more than a bale of cotton per acre have been made with the addition of water. In all these experiments, sprinkler-type irrigation has been used. A number of our cotton farmers have adopted this practice. Work will continue to determine the correct amount of water to use and the most effective timing of applications.

Experiments in defoliation are carried out each year to determine the most acceptable materials to use and the proper timing of application. This practice has been accepted by farmers generally, especially where the crop is

(Continued on Page 40)

There's Nothing Like A Kewanee



Dumper shown unloading a 68 foot Tractor Trailer Unit

- THE ORIGINAL HYDRAULIC TRUCK DUMPER
- CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVED FOR OVER 20 YEARS
- MORE THAN 1,000 SUCCESSFUL INSTALLATIONS
- OUTSTANDING FEATURES INSURE MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE
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- BUILT-IN PLATFORM SIZES OF 25—45—50 and 60 foot.

With our experience in the design and manufacture of truck dumping equipment you are assured of the best when you choose Kewanee. Because of the large number in operation you can see one perform by contacting any of our offices. Write us for specifications and quotations without any obligation.

Flexible GRAIN LOADING SPOUTS

The SPOUT with the Renewable Bottom

Kewanee Grain Spouts offer great flexibility and permit easy handling to fill far ends of cars or barges. Their renewable bottoms prolong life of the spout, making big savings. The design is such that the renewable bottoms are always down. Spouts always keep in perfect alignment.

Kewanee TRUCK LIFTS

Kewanee Lifts are expertly engineered and sturdily built to offer long, dependable service. Features that provide better, faster, safer and more efficient unloading. Adjustable for driveways 10 to 15 feet wide. Designed to permit maximum use of driveway heights with no obstructions.

GRAIN GRATES

Kewanee Grain Grates are made of ⅜ inch x 2 inch bars fitted into slanted slots in support castings. This provides strength and rigidity, making it easy to remove any number of bars for entry into the pit. Slanted Grate Bars insure positive flow of all grain into pit.

Call on us for Screw Conveyor, Elevator Buckets and Complete Bucket Elevators, Screw-Lifts, Screw-Veyors and Screw-Flo . . . outstanding Products for Modernized Material Handling.

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OKLAHOMA GINNERS' CONVENTION heard the panelists shown in the top picture discuss cotton irrigation. Left to right are Wendell Shockey, John Underwood, Robert Treadwell and Robert Duffin. Below, W. A. Balentine, newly-elected president, receives congratulations from Sam LaFaver, right, retiring president.

• Oklahoma Ginners Elect Balentine

OKLAHOMA GINNERS chose W. A. Balentine of Maysville to head their state organization at the 1957 meeting of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. The meeting was at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City.

G. N. Irish, Muskogee, was chosen first vice-president; and J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, is the new second vice-president. Edgar L. McVicker is secretary-treasurer.

Directors include B. M. Hager, Elk City; C. C. Jackson, Grandfield; J. W. Dowlen, Tipton; Arthur Lyle, Crescent; I. G. Washington, Kenefic; Sam LaFaver, Watonga, the retiring president; Everett Nelms, Chickasha; E. J. Mitchell, Wynnewood; J. T. Palmer, Okemah; Alexander Grossman, Canadian; M. N. Pannell, Lawton; R. G. Davis, Altus; J. A. Evans, Dill City; and Irish.

A large attendance of ginners, their families and guests enjoyed a full program of entertainment and discussions of current problems.

Speakers included Errol Hunter, Oklahoma A&M College; R. C. Longmire, Washita Valley Council; and R. M. Lucas, president, Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation.

Participants in a panel discussion on irrigation were Robert Duffin, Stillwater; John Underwood, Willow; Robert Treadway, Snyder; and Wendell Shockey, Chickasha.

Oklahoma Ginner of the Year W. H. Reeves, Maid of Cotton Wauleah Young and 4-H and Future Farmer Cotton Contest winners were honor guests at the convention.

Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

What else can you buy that will remove 70% of all the trash in seed cotton in one operation?

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO.

4008 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas

• Hasen Retiring at Chickasaw Mill

C. W. HASEN, vice-president and general manager, Chickasaw Oil Mill, Memphis, is retiring after 51 years of association with the cotton oil mill industry, during which he has made many friends.

Hasen will continue for some time in an advisory capacity with the firm, which he has managed since 1936. W. M. McAnally, who has been manager of the Swift & Co. Oil Mill in Little Rock, has been named manager of the Chickasaw Mill.

Hasen was associated with a number of Memphis mills, starting there in 1915, before he was named to his present position 21 years ago.

Prompt Action Helps Mill Official After Attack

D. K. Beane, secretary-treasurer of DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, is steadily recovering from a heart attack. He expects to return to his office about May 1. Beane had the attack on Jan. 24 while passing St. Joseph Hospital. He realized what was happening and drove to the hospital's emergency room for treatment —prompt action which may have been a major factor in his excellent recovery.

Southern Cotton Oil Co. Names New Manager

Jerry H. Jeffry, who has been with the firm for more than 20 years, has been named manager of Southern Cotton Oil Co., Newport, Ark. He succeeds J. E. Doherty, whose retirement March 1 was announced previously in The Press, but who will continue to be associated with the firm in an advisory capacity.

Textile Men Ask Better Packaging, Ginning

Improved bale packaging, proper ginning to avoid over-heating and overmaching and other practices to aid U.S. cotton in competition with other fibers are advocated by the research and technical committee, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute. Committee members met recently with USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch staff in New Orleans.

New Product

AUTOMATIC SAMPLER EXHIBITED BY LELAND FIRM

A new automatic cotton sampler is being exhibited at the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention this spring by Lab-Quip Manufacturing Co., Leland, Miss.

The sampler has been used successfully in A. H. Avent Gin at Oxford, Miss., Jack McCormick, gin manager, reports.

Elliot S. Bartmess is president of the manufacturing firm; Wilbur K. Marble is vice-president; and Charles L. Jackson is secretary-treasurer. They formerly were associated with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville; and their equipment is based upon USDA-developed models.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES BENNETT are shown with the television set presented to them by their co-workers on Feb. 28. They received a desk set and other expressions of appreciation at the banquet.

• Co-workers Honor Charles Bennett

MR. AND MRS. C. A. BENNETT were honored by co-workers and local friends at a testimonial dinner Feb. 28, the date of his retirement as principal agricultural engineer, USDA.

About 80 persons attended the dinner at the Hotel Greenville, Greenville, Miss. Included were representatives of the staffs of Agricultural Research Service Headquarters at Beltsville, Md.; the Extension Service, Washington; the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville; the Southwestern Ginning Research Laboratory, Mesilla Park, N.M.; and the Southeastern Ginning Research Laboratory, Clemson, S.C. Spokesmen for these agencies were: Wilbur M. Hurst, Samuel P. Lyle, Charles M. Merkel, Dr. W. L. Giles, V. L. Stedronsky and James A. Luscombe, respectively. Several former employees who had worked with Bennett were also in attendance.

Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, was master of ceremonies. Representatives from the various agencies paid tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were presented with a desk set by J. C. Oglesbee, USDA Extension gin specialist for the eastern half of the U.S. Oglesbee made this presentation as a representative of the Extension Service group.

Bennett was presented with a television set on behalf of his co-workers and associates by V. L. Stedronsky, engineer in charge of the Southwestern Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M. Stedronsky was accompanied in this presentation by James A. Luscombe, engineer in charge of the Southeastern Ginning Research Laboratory at Clemson, S.C.

Ginning industry friends had honored Bennett earlier with tributes and gifts at a meeting during the ginners' caucus at the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council at St. Louis. A report on this event and a biographical sketch of the USDA ginning research leader appeared in earlier issues of The Press.

Rayon Price Reduced

Rayon staple fiber prices have been cut to 29 cents a pound by American Viscose Corp. and Courtaulds, major producers.

Attention Ginners!

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN IMPROVING YOUR COTTON ONE FULL GRADE OR MORE?

Over 1,000 ginners throughout the Cotton Belt have already made this big improvement by installing Moss Lint Cleaners in their plants.

Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Company has just been appointed sales representative for the complete line of Moss Lint Cleaners. We enthusiastically recommend these fine Lint Cleaners and one of our salesmen will be glad to call on you without obligation to discuss the installation of a Moss Lint Cleaner in your plant.

THERE IS A MOSS LINT CLEANER FOR EVERY SIZE AND TYPE OF GIN PLANT.

Write Us Today for Further Information

CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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Find your BUTLER contractor here

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Henderson Steele Construction Company
418 West Myrtle Street, Gainesville, Georgia
T. E. Stivers Milling Engineers
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IDAHO
Thorson Construction Company
277 Pierce Street, Twin Falls, Idaho

ILLINOIS
Western Tank & Building Corporation
217 Standard Building, Decatur, Illinois

INDIANA
Shinkle Construction Company
1325 North "C" Street, Elwood, Indiana

IOWA
E. W. Epperson & Company, Sumner, Iowa
Mill & Elevator Service Company
Box 141 - Highland Park Station, Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS
Roberts Construction Company
714 Main Street, Sabetha, Kansas

MINNESOTA
Hogenson Construction Company
722 Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

MISSISSIPPI
Southland Supply Company
518 South Maple, Laurel, Mississippi

MISSOURI
The Essmueller Company
1220 South 8th Street, St. Louis, Missouri

MONTANA
Talcott Tank Company
2600 Ninth Avenue, North, Great Falls, Montana

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Roddell-Moreen Steel Company
335 West 12th Street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota

TENNESSEE
W. J. Savage Company
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Briggs Weaver Machinery Company
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WASHINGTON
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HERBERT A. WILLIAMS, JR.

GEORGE E. BAIRD

• U.S. Ginner of Year To Be Announced

THE NATION'S outstanding ginner of the past year is being announced in Memphis on March 11 at the annual banquet of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. Chosen by a disinterested committee from allied industries, the National Ginner of the Year receives the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy.

The national winner is chosen from the nominees made by state and regional ginners' organizations. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication for these ginners' groups, publishes biographies of the state ginners of the year as they are received. The national choice will be announced in the next issue.

Biographies of the following have appeared in earlier issues of The Press:

New Mexico Ginner of the Year—Winston Lovelace, Loving.

North Carolina Ginner of the Year—J. Pierce Sumrell, Ayden.

Oklahoma Ginner of the Year— W. H. Reeves, Hobart.

South Carolina Ginner of the Year—Ottis Edwards, St. Charles.

Texas Ginner of the Year—R. Lee Massey, Pilot Point.

Biographies of the following selections have been received for publication in this issue:

Georgia

Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association announces the selection of Herbert A. Williams, Jr., Sylvania, as Georgia Ginner of the Year.

His selection was based, the Association pointed out, not only on long service to the cotton industry, but especially on activities of the past year. His firm, Evans, Reed and Williams, has installed modern equipment to provide better service to customers in ginning; and also provides needed services in manufacturing fertilizers and operating warehouses. Williams also operates a farm of over 1,000 acres, growing his full allotment of cotton.

Williams is a past president of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association; a director at large of the Association; president of the Georgia Livestock Association; member of the Cotton Industries Information Committee; and served three years as a delegate member of the National Cotton Council.

He is married and has two children. He is a member of the First Baptist Church; past president of Sylvania Rotary Club; member of the Elks; member of the Alee Temple, Savannah, Ga. He served in World War II and is a Lieutenant Colonel in the reserves.

Mississippi

Mississippi's Ginner of the Year is George Evans Baird, who was born July 31, 1889, and graduated from what is now Mississippi State College in 1909. He married Daisy Duncan of Inverness in 1912.

Baird has been secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Delta Gin of Inverness since 1937. He will retire from this position next June 1. During his 20 years of management, the gin has ginned 145,000 bales of cotton. The investment has increased from $18,250 to more than $200,000 in machinery and property.

The Inverness ginner has served several years on the board of directors of his state ginners' association, and as president in 1951-52. He also has been a director of National Cotton Ginners' Association, a ginner delegate to the National Cotton Council; and an active member of the gin improvement committee of the Delta Council, in addition to many other local and state activities.

Alabama-Florida

Claud Tindel, Graceville, Fla., has been selected by the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association as their Ginner of the Year.

As manager, since 1937, of two gins owned by Graceville Gin & Warehouse Co., Tindel has kept these gins modern in every respect in order to give the best service to his customers. His outstanding service results in his ginning several hundred bales of cotton each year that are hauled to him from a distance of 30 to 50 miles.

Besides managing these gins, Tindel owns half interest in Tindel-Watford Hardware Co.; is vice-president of Greenwood Products Co. — peanut shelling

(Continued on Page 30)

Safe storage for 60,000 bushels is provided by Butler steel tanks in this elevator at Dardanelle, Arkansas. The elevator was designed and erected by Butler contractor Short & Brownlee Co., Newport, Arkansas.

How your nearby Butler contractor can

cut your storage costs

with Butler steel tanks

Meet Pat Henry of Short & Brownlee Co., Newport, Arkansas. He's typical of Butler contractors all over the country who are local experts in building Butler steel tank storage facilities.

Your Butler contractor knows the special construction problems, infestation problems and weather conditions in your area—and how to solve them with weather-tight, rodent-proof Butler steel tanks. He'll help you get all of the other benefits of Butler steel tanks, too—low initial cost, low insurance rates, minimum maintenance, excellent fire and weather protection, easy cleaning and fumigating. And, of course, Butler's speedy erection.

Butler bolted steel tanks are also widely used for bulk storage of feed and ingredients. Capacities range from 1,297 to 60,763 bushels.

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THESE MEN played prominent roles in the 1957 Western Cotton Production Conference at Phoenix. Left to right are J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, Ariz., vice-president, Southwest Five-States Cotton Growers' Association; Claude L. Welch, Memphis, National Cotton Council; Dr. Richard A. Harvill, president, University of Arizona, who welcomed the visitors; and Cecil H. Collerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., Conference general chairman.

• Meeting Discusses Western Cotton

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT, cost reduction and better handling of cotton were stressed by speakers at the 1957 Western Cotton Production Conference March 4-5 at Phoenix.

Sponsored by the National Cotton Council, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and others, the meeting was held at the Hotel Westward Ho. Arizona Cotton Growers' Association were local hosts and E. S. McSweeney, executive secretary, was local arrangements committe chairman. Cecil H. Collerette, Casa Grande, Ariz., chairman of the Council's production and marketing committee, was general chairman for the Conference.

"The most destructive practice in the cotton industry", was Russell Kennedy's description of sampling by cutting holes in bales of cotton. The executive vice-president of Calcot, Ltd., California co-operative, said that cotton merchandising methods "have clung to out-moded, traditional methods that are out of place" today.

"Unless we deliver our product to the spinner with all the inherent quality features that have been bred into it and preserved through production and ginning, we are not doing our part of the job," he commented, adding, "with the great majority of our cotton, we are not doing that."

Kennedy called for "a completely covered, automatically sampled, gin pressed bale, which is more economical to handle and store and which guarantees the mill user all the quality of the cotton that was there when it went into the pressbox."

Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, told conferees that research can mean salvation and prosperity, "if we turn it to our advantage, but can mean suicide if we continue to let competitors turn it against us."

Western cotton production costs would be $50 a bale more than they are today if the area still used the practices of 10 years ago, General Chairman Collerette commented.

Dr. P. J. Lyerly, superintendent of the Texas Substation at Ysleta, said that, in most cases, success in irrigated farming is influenced much more by management practices than by the water available.

Dr. L. V. Wilcox, USDA; Dr. Lloyd D. Doneen, University of California; and Dr. Morris E. Bloodworth, Texas A&M College, were others who discussed cotton irrigation problems.

No. 1 problem facing cotton entomologists is the build-up of resistance to insecticides among certain insects, says K. P. Ewing, USDA. Ewing said that producers who "are reaping the benefits of maximum production are using the latest improved production practices developed through research, including insect control."

Disease control, better planting methods, and other problems and methods relating to cotton production under irrigation in the Far West were discussed during the two-day meeting.

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Jack Dimons Buy Southern Saw and Brush Works

Mr. and Mrs. Jack B. Dimon, Dallas, have announced their purchase of Southern Saw and Brush Works, a firm widely known in the ginning industry.

Their plant is located at 3714 La-France Street in Dallas.

Dimon is president of the firm and Mrs. Dimon is secretary-treasurer.

Saws and brushes for cotton gins and for re-gin plants are made by Southern Saw and Brush Works, and the firm also repairs saws and brushes. The company handles gin supplies and used gin machinery.

Cotton Machine Is Fast

A machine which automatically winds, cuts, labels and packs pull-out cotton skeins, up to 25 feet long, is announced by Stowe and Partners, Coydon, Surry, England. It is designed to run continuously, handling one skein a second.

Gins Worth $20 Million

Seventy-five gins which own Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, have a combined net worth of almost $20 million, and net earnings of the gins have averaged over $4 million yearly, according to Cotton Cooperative Commentator.

Ginners Buy Property

O. C. McBride and Sons, farmers and ginners of Lamesa and Earth, Texas, have bought a 8,700-square-foot business property in Lubbock for investment purposes, the Lubbock Avalanche reports.

Soviets Buying Cotton

Iron Curtain countries are reported to be bidding Egyptian cotton prices to artificially high levels to make the country more dependent upon Communist areas. Cotton amounts to about 80 percent of Egypt's export trade.

Moss-Gordin Representatives Meet

PICTURED are those who attended a two-day meeting in Lubbock at which Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co. sales representatives were shown how national demand for Moss Lint Cleaners among ginners can be met in 1957. During a tour of the expanded facilities, officials pointed out new production lines and techniques which will speed manufacture of the custom-made lint cleaners now used in over 1,000 plants throughout the Cotton Belt. Indications point to a new high for sales this year, they said. Jack Towery, textile engineer in charge of the fiber research laboratory, demonstrated tests which check fiber quality resulting from cleaning by Moss machines. Laboratory equipment parallels that of textile mills.

Moss-Gordin officials say that their firm "originated true combing in a lint cleaner" and this season is emphasizing the "Comb-Matic" feature of its machine. This means the combing cylinder produces cotton processed by accepted textile practices. E. E. Moss, chairman of the board, stated that Moss Lint Cleaners have reached performance perfection only through years of field-testing with every type cotton under all conditions. Long experience in design and engineering, specialization in the manufacture of cleaning equipment, and quality of materials and workmanship, are responsible for their wide acceptance, according to Moss.

John T. Gordin, president, conducted the sales conference assisted by Hoyle G. Moss, vice-president. Those attending were: left to right standing: S. A. Walters, Memphis; Willard Turner, Lubbock; W. D. Howard, Lubbock; V. W. Huvelle, Phoenix; Bert Morrow, Fort Worth; J. R. Gillian, Dallas; E. E. Moss, Lubbock; John T. Gordin, Dallas; W. V. Ginn, Memphis; R. V. Butler, Brownsville; O. J. Pace, Huntingdon, Tenn.; Ralph Moore, Opelousas, La.; Left to right seated: S. C. Hite, Cleveland, Miss.; J. P. Robertson, Memphis; Ross Bigham, Phoenix; A. H. Marek, Waco; Herman Eubank, Corpus Christi, Texas; H. G. Moss, Lubbock; James P. Moss, Lubbock; Jack D. Towery, Lubbock; Larry Herrera, Hermosillo, Mexico; Ben W. Harpole, Blytheville, Ark.; and Orrin C. Auld, Dallas.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 20)

revise its estimate of the '57 cotton support price? By law, this is required next Aug. 1 if conditions change. Until then, however, Department officials are reluctant even to discuss the subject.

How the support rate was figured in the first place is a touchy subject with Cotton Branch officials. It has brought Benson under heavy fire. Congressman Jamie Whitten's House appropriation subcommittee, which controls the USDA purse strings, already has taken the Secretary over the jumps for using "unrealistic figures" to get a low support rate.

To determine the effect of Soil Bank participation on the USDA support estimate, we talked to several officials. We were told the USDA had counted on between 3,500,000 and four million acres in the Bank. If this figure isn't reached, then production could well be larger than estimated . . . and the support price revised downward.

USDA reluctance to tell how much participation they had estimated was explained by one high official this way: "If we say, and it turns out our estimate is on the low side, then there'll be more demands for an upward revision in loan rate. We can avoid this by not saying."

• **Nothing New on Drouth** — There's nothing new or startling in the Administration's drouth recommendations. Benson's suggestions to pay farmers for "deferred grazing" under ACP is nothing new. That's being done now in a few areas.

The Secretary's idea is to expand the program just about as much as needed to defeat the deferred-grazing plan passed by the House. Benson has been cool to the idea of such payments on a broad scale from the beginning, and will go along with ACP payments only to avoid getting something he views as worse.

Rains over much of the Southern Plains may be enough to assure cotton and wheat a reasonable season—if there's just normal rainfall from here on out.

But government plans for drouth aid aren't being trimmed as yet. Official view is that a lot of help will be needed until ground water is built back up.

Recent rains, in fact, are behind a new drive to push "deferred grazing" or some similar measure through Congress. Senator Johnson of Texas, sponsor of one such bill, has demanded quick action. He points out that once grass begins to reappear stockmen will be tempted to turn livestock into pastures. And, unless there's some incentive to do otherwise, the full production potential of the pastures will be reduced. Deferred grazing payments, he says, would make it economically feasible for hard-pressed stockmen to keep their livestock off pastures during this crucial period.

• Irrigation Project Formed in Texas

AN IRRIGATION project costing $8 million has been started in Lamb County, Texas. It is designed to bring water to some 25,000 acres.

More than 100 farmers met recently in Sudan and decided to launch the project. Underground water from the sandhills area is to be pumped to dry land south of Sudan.

Financing will come principally from government funds under provisions of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. The remainder of the money will be obtained by selling bonds on the open market.

Under the proposed plan, 12 inches of water per acre will be allowed for 87 acres out of each farm owned by participating farmers. This would allow farmers water for 70 acres of cotton land, plus 17 additional acres.

Total cost per acre for water delivered to the farm is expected to run $19 to $21 per acre of irrigated land per year. This compares with the cost to the average farmer on the High Plains to irrigate from wells of $7 to $20 per acre.

Farm Commission Proposed

Texas agricultural interests' representatives at a San Antonio meeting March 6 voted to support a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. The plan is for the governor to appoint 21 persons to a State Agricultural Commission.

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• Valley Processors List Speakers

THURMAN SENSING, executive vice-president, Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.; Harry S. Baker, president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Fresno, Calif.; E. A. Gastrock, USDA, New Orleans; and Joseph F. Leopold, National Associated Businessmen, Inc., will address the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention.

The meeting will be held at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., March 25-26.

Robert Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., is president; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark., vice-president; and C. E. Garner, Memphis, is secretary.

Convention committees are: Program, Robert Patterson, T. F. Horn, Zach McClendon, and R. L. Stigler.

Entertainment, James Hicky, R. W. Coursey, I. W. Dunklin, and F. H. Ferrell.

Golf, E. Rice, Jr., W. R. Flippin, W. H. Lillard, and C. W. Hasen.

Registration, Paul Stobaugh, Joe C. Brady, E. O. DeField, and W. K. Martak.

Resolutions, C. H. Buchanan, Floyd Bates, George Wildrick, and Frank Wilson.

Entertainment features will include the annual golf tournament Monday afternoon at the Great Southern Club; bingo for ladies Monday afternoon at the Buena Vista; and the annual banquet Tuesday evening in the hotel's Hurricane Room.

• Congressman To Speak At Plains Meeting

PLAINS COTTON GROWERS, Inc., will hold its annual meeting March 18 in Lubbock. Representative Jamie L. Whitten, (D. Miss.) chairman of the House Agriculture Appropriations Committee, will make the keynote address.

W. O. Fortenberry, president of PCG, says that Whitten will speak on "The Farm Problem." Cotton producers and industry representatives from the 23-county area served by PCG will attend the meeting.

Fortenberry will report on activities of PCG to date and give a financial report.

North Carolina Cotton Committee Enlarged

North Carolina Cotton Promotion Committee on Feb. 27 changed its name and enlarged its membership to make producers a majority of the board of directors. The new name, chosen at a Raleigh meeting, is North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Inc.

Wiley J. Long, Jr., Grayburg, succeeds T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, as president. Senator Robert Morgan, Shelby, was renamed vice-president; T. H. LeCory, Rocky Mount, was elected secretary-treasurer; and J. A. Shanklin, North Carolina State College, was named assistant secretary.

The group will ask the state legislature to authorize a producer referendum on a per-bale assessment to be used for cotton promotion.

Pope Cottonseed Available For 1957 Plantings

The new cotton variety Pope that was released for commercial production last year by the University of Tennessee Experiment Station, is available for planting this year.

Demonstration tests were conducted in 28 counties in Tennessee by Haywood W. Luck, assistant Extension agronomist, during the past season. From 26 plantings reporting, Luck says that Pope had an average yield of 789 pounds of lint per acre, an average length of 1 1/64 inches and gave a gross return for lint of $265 per acre.

• Less Food, More Fats Bought in South

FOOD PURCHASES in the South, now below the U.S. average, may increase more than 50 percent on a per capita basis in the next 20 years. This possibility, indicated in a USDA study, is the cause of the likelihood of increased urbanization and income.

Fats purchases per capita in the South were higher than in other areas for all income groups, the study showed. The survey is summarized in "The National Food Situation," issued Feb. 22 by USDA.

Ginner of the Year

(Continued from Page 26)

plant; and is manager of the Tindel-Williams Livestock Auction Market — doing an annual business of approximately two million dollars.

Tindel-Williams also deals in fertilizer, selling some 5,000 tons per year. Tindel has been in the watermelon business for 40 years, both as a grower and merchant. He also operates a large farm.

Tindel's belief in organization is shown by his membership on the board of directors of the Watermelon Growers' and Distribution Association for the past 20 years; on the board of directors of the Florida Auction Market Association for the past eight years; and on the board of directors of the Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association for the past 10 years.

Tindel has three children—one son and two daughters. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

New Product

WILCO BURNER HELPING TRASH DISPOSAL

Trash disposal, an increasing problem in many areas of the Cotton Belt, is being solved by many ginners through the use of the Wilco Refuse Burner, according to the manufacturer, Wilco Machine Works, Inc., Memphis.

This type of conical metal burner, long used by the lumber industry to dispose of waste wood and sawdust, is helping ginners to eliminate fire danger and neighbors' complaints of odor and wind-blown trash from an open pile, Wilco officials explain. A new, special "Junior" burner has been developed to meet the need for a smaller, low cost installation.

The firm has found that the cost of a Wilco Burner installation can be paid in one year in many cases where trash previously was trucked from the gin.

Wilco sales engineers travel in two company planes and are available to survey gin trash burning requirements anywhere in the Cotton Belt.

Cotton Insect Research Conference Summary

The tenth annual Conference Report on Cotton Insect Research and Control is being distributed. K. P. Ewing, USDA, Beltsville, Md., reports that single copies will be sent to those interested as long as the supply permits. The Conference was held Dec. 10-11 at Birmingham, Ala., at the time of the 1956 Cotton Production Conference.

• Cotton and Weather Go Together

A NEED for better communication between members of the U.S. Weather Bureau, cotton producers and Extension and research workers in the Midsouth area was stressed recently. This was at the cotton-weather workshop held Feb. 20-21, Stoneville, Miss.

As far as can be determined, the meeting was the first of its kind ever held. The National Cotton Council in cooperation with the Delta Branch Experiment Station, the Delta Council and the U.S. Weather Bureau sponsored the program.

General areas of agreement reached during the two-day workshop conference included:

1. Each group had information which could be of great value to other groups. Better communication was definitely needed in order to transmit the information.

2. A need exists for more research on the relationship of weather to various phases of cotton production.

3. It would be helpful if the information exchanged at the meeting could be made available on a Beltwide basis.

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

DR. J. G. WATTS, New Mexico A&M entomology department head, told the 1957 Agricultural Chemical Conference at Texas Technological College, Lubbock:

"Insect resistance is too often an alibi for poor or improper application of the insecticide. Some insects have inherited characteristics of resistance to insecticides . . . The insect situation is somewhat gloomy, but certainly not hopeless."

U.S. and Foreign Chemists Will Gather in Florida

Six thousand chemists and chemical engineers from all parts of the U.S. and several foreign countries will convene in Miami at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society, April 7-12. Professor R. J. Williams, University of Texas, is president of the Society.

Dr. John S. McAnally, assistant professor of biochemistry, University of Miami school of medicine, Coral Gables, is general chairman of the meeting.

Chemical research on the problems of aging, development of flame-resistant cotton and rayon and the increasingly important role of nuclear technology in the petroleum and chemical industries are among the subjects to be discussed in 1,358 reports during the week.

One hundred and fifty local sections of the Society, serving 48 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, will be represented. The Society, with more than 79,000 members, is the world's largest professional association of scientists and engineers.

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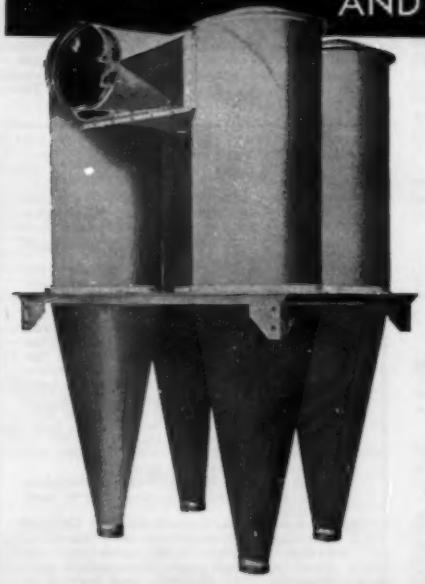

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FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 402 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lassor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern prepressing or single press expeller mills.—Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—199 Bauer seed cleaner 60", 141-saw ball-bearing linters, Fort Worth lint beater and flue system, all-steel Lummus linter press and tramper, Bauer 153 separator, 198 hull beater, 2 French screw presses, Sperry filter press, miscellaneous equipment—Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, N.C.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RI7-5958, Dallas, Texas.

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Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Five Lummus Jet lint cleaners complete with lint flue, all connections, and Hartzel fan. One Murray Big Reel drier, and one Hardwicke-Etter 50" separator.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Box 456, Phone 3372, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

RE-GIN PLANTS ATTENTION! For paramount quality and service on your saw and brush requirements, contact us. We are anxious to serve you.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc., 3714 LaFrance St., Phone TA 1-1410, Night, LA 8-5313, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—To be moved from present location, 4-80 complete cotton gin plant, gin building and cotton house. For description write D. T. Hurley, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14' steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52⅝" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental gin stands 30 fronts, 5-FEC Mitchell 66 feeders, one Continental incline cleaner, 6-cylinder 54, one 45" fan. All are in good shape and at a bargain price.—Baldwin Gin, Taft, Texas.

FOR SALE—Model 47 Murray drum reel drier, 4 Mitchell Super Chief feeder extractors to fit 70-saw gins.—Caprock Metal Works, Box 526, Telephone SH 4-4350, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental brush gin, Continental feeders, cleaners, before and after, bur machine, new tower drier, burner, JL-1335 Buda engine. Also corn sheller, shed, bin, new Continental engine. Two acres land and home. Priced to sell.—Eugene Sulak, Phone Waco, Texas, 9-1016, Route 1, West, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 5-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One all-steel Cen-Tennial cotton gin with all-steel building. This gin has Cen-Tennial lint cleaners with a 100 h.p. electric motor to pull the lint cleaners, two tower driers with Mitchell automatic burners, Mitchell feeders with the hot air in the feeders and with a Mitchell automatic burner, Mitchell Super Gem after cleaners, one 8-cylinder 72" cleaner, one Jembo cleaner and bur extractor with a 25 h.p. electric motor. Two 50 h.p. electric motors for fans, 25 h.p. electric motor for the press pump, one 147 h.p. Caterpillar motor for gin stands. This is a complete gin and is ready to gin cotton. Cost of this gin, $165,000. Will take $40,000. To be moved. This gin has ginned less than 6,000 bales.—Farmers' Gin Association of Los Fresnos, P. O. Box 516, Los Fresnos, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Six 1951 Model 90-saw Gullett air blast gins; six 66" Gullett Deluxe extractor feeders; six 90-saw Gullett conveyor distributors.—Contact Laton Cooperative Gin, Inc., P. O. Box 87, Laton, California.

FOR SALE—Two end feed 10' Lummus hull separators in excellent condition, 1955 models. These machines are being replaced with Sling-Off Machines.—Mayfield Cooperative Gin, Phone 2087, Hale Center, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One 50" all-steel condenser, one Stacy burner, one Murray iron-bound up-packing wood press.—Kimbell Gin, Box 456, Phone 3371, Earth, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—4-66" Mitchell Super Chief feeder extractors. Good condition.—Becton Gin, Phone Idalou 3381, Star Rt., Lorenzo, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five glass front roll dump easy breast Murray gin stands. Five Big Standard V-belt Mitchells, late model. One 7-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter incline cleaner. One 50" Hardwicke-Etter dropper. One 14' steel Lummus bur machine. Two 10' Continental bur machines. One Murray P.X. press. One Murray packer with kicker. One 3-cylinder 14' after-cleaner for bur machine. Two steel belt distributors. One Lummus packer. One Cameron packer. We have on hand in our warehouses all sizes used fans, pulleys, hangers, bearings, floor stands, and thousands of items for your gin. Salesman on lot at all times. Let us help you with your needs for your gin.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north Highway 81, Box 204, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE

1—199-A-60", 300 RPM Bauer Pneumatic Cotton Seed Cleaner with Flat Drive Pulleys and Feeder, Ball Sashes, equipped with herringbone screens, and Fan Section.

1—241-60", 300 RPM Bauer Shaker for Cotton Seed with Ball Sashes equipped with herringbone screens, No Fan.

The above machines have been adapted for operation with the 241 cleaner superimposed on top the 199. We offer them as separate units or together. The 199 has been operated about four six-month seasons on an eight hour day and the 241 has been run five months on an eight hour day.

1—502 Clipper Cleaner, A. T. Ferrell Co., in operating condition with Reeves Compensating Pulleys on the Fan. With or without screens and with Hopper for Cotton seed, beans or grain.

1—S-300 Calkins Slurry Treater complete with motor and belts and cotton seed agitator.

1—141 Saw Carver Linter Machine adapted for single unit operation with flat drive pulley. Complete with condenser and Flue for single unit. Operational condition.

We can deliver the above equipment by our trucks or it can be picked up at our farm.

CALL: C. S. Lankart, 2-0896, Waco, Texas, or E. H. Barnes, 2-0596, 2-6671, Waco, Texas, for prices, or write:

LANKART SEED FARM, Ltd.

Rt. 6, Box 303 Waco, Texas

FREE! FREE! FREE to ginners—Gift and opportunity for free gin saws at Booth 81, Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 saw Continental F3 brush, 5-90 Gulletts, 4-80 glass front Cen-Tennials, 6-80 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80 1949 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continental, 5-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus. Feeders: 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaners, 6-60" Super V-drive Mitchells, 6 60" MEF Lummus, 5-66" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells, 5-66" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells. Driers: Two Murray Big Reels, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner. Cleaners: 14-cylinder V-drive Stacy airline, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive Hardwicke-Etter, one 6-cylinder 96" Lummus, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-72" Gullett down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 3-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Murray. Bur machines: 2-8' Murray steel with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-10' Continental, 1-14' Hardwicke-Etter wood. Engines: One V-8 280 h.p. Le Roi, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—4-80 saw Model F-3 brush gins, several 80-saw late model Murray gins with roll dumps and glass fronts, 60" and 66" Super Mitchells, 4-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor, 7- and 9-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaners, 6-, 12- and 16-cylinder Stacy steel 52" cleaners, 48", 50" and 70" steel separators, press pumps in various makes, one Continental 18", 9" rotor lift, like new, one practically new medium stroke Murray enclosed ball bearing tramper. Murray, Mitchell and Stacy heaters and new Government type tower driers. One 14' Lummus steel bur machine, like new. Electric and gas power units, 10 to 230 h.p. New fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment and hundreds of other excellent items for your choice selection. Several complete gin plants and partial gin plants for sale. For the largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems, at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phones: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3-80 Continental gin, all good machinery. Practically new Mitchells, electric motors, price, $2,000.—Mrs. C. B. Martin, Phone 1408, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw double moting Lummus gin stands, one Lummus press pump, one all-steel 1949 model up-packing righthand Continental press with bypass, ram and long stroke EJ tramper.—R. W. Kimbell, Phones: 3372 and 3351, P. O. Box 456, Earth, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—1 M heater for butane gas, Mitchell or Continental.—Menn Gin Co., Box 806, Bishop, Texas.

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—Hardwicke-Etter long or short stroke tramper.—Howard & Jones, Moody, Texas.

WANTED—Cotton gin in lower Rio Grande Valley to manage for percent of profit. Have own crew and office help. Can repair. If interested contact The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box NT, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all types of late model gin machinery, no junk.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 694, Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Ads

POSITION WANTED—Day or Night Superintendent. Several years experience. Has just completed two complete oil mill installations in Mexico. Also experience on fertilizer plants, gins, screw presses and expellers. A-1 reference.—Box RJ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Married man, age 30, with 7 years experience as general manager of group of gins. Experienced in personnel management and cotton buying. Capable of supervising machinery installation and repair. College graduate with engineering degree. Texas or western state preferred.—Box WF, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, $1,000; 671 GMC, 180 h.p., $2,000; RX1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., $5,000; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, $500.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

• SuPima Association Elects Wilson

J. C. WILSON, Buckeye, Ariz., was elected president of the SuPima Association of America March 6 at the annual meeting in Phoenix. He succeeds George Spence of El Paso.

Vice-presidents elected were: John Falopek of Las Cruces; Al Oshrin of Tucson; and Frank Crews of Pecos. Other members of the board are J. Dave Lee, Safford, Ariz.; Jim Cole, Las Cruces, N.M.; Ord Gary, El Paso; and George Spence, retiring as president, will continue to serve on the board.

Three More Nations Join In Cotton Promotion

Signing and approval of three more cooperative agreements for programs designed to promote greater consumption of cotton abroad has been announced by Everett R. Cook, president of Cotton Council International.

The new agreements, between CCI and cotton industry organizations of of Austria, West Germany, and Switzerland, bring the total of full cooperative programs to seven. Agreements with France, Italy, Japan, and Spain have previously been announced in The Press.

The increased activity for cotton which the new programs make possible includes press and publicity services, cotton fashion campaigns, manufacturer-retailer programs, market research, cotton weeks, and other versions of the techniques developed in the U.S. by the National Cotton Council.

Bureau of Census Issues "Facts for Industry"

Animal and vegetable fats and oils statistics from 1953 through 1955 are contained in a publication recently issued by the Bureau of the Census.

The data in this report relate to receipts, crushings, stocks and imports of raw materials used in producing vegetable oils; factory production, consumption, warehouse stocks, imports and exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils; and production shipments and stocks of oil mill products (other than crude oils) at crude oil mill locations.

The price of the report is 30 cents. It may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25.

• New Orleans To Start Oil Futures Trading

COTTONSEED OIL futures trading will be resumed March 18 on New Orleans Cotton Exchange, "under a broader and more comprehensive contract," Joseph P. Henican, Jr., president, has announced.

Terms call for delivery of 60,000 pounds of loose, prime, bleachable summer yellow cottonseed oil.

Trading will begin with May, 1957, contracts.

Hours of trading will be between 9:15 a.m. and 1:45 p.m., Monday through Friday on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The new contract was approved on the recommendation of the committee on cottonseed oil and the committee on rules.

California Cotton Data Listed in Publication

"Cotton acreage cuts present farmers with serious problems. This study undertakes to define and analyze the effects of such cuts on resource use and earnings," says Trimble R. Hedges. He is professor of agricultural economics, University of California, and author of newly-published "Farm Adjustments and Earnings Under 1955 Cotton Acreage Allotments."

The report pertains to California agriculture, particularly, the Upper San Joaquin Valley. It is the first of a series of reports based on detailed investigations of the changes in farm organization, production and earnings under the cotton acreage allotments beginning in 1954.

■ **PAUL HORTON has been named manager of Chickasha mill at Hollis, Okla. J. A. KELLISON has been transferred to Casa Grande, Ariz., as manager.**

Enjoy a steady year 'round business
...install
KELLY-DUPLEX
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Plan now to cash in on the increased importance of grain.
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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Silliest Statement

THE BRASS RING for the silliest statement made during February might well go to the principal of Amarillo High School. He said:

"You can't put a kid into a monkey suit like one of those blue jeans and expect him to make any kind of good record for himself."

As an old knickers-and-long-stockings wearer in our boyhood, we'd like to testify: (A) The blue-jeaned boys we know are better behaved and better informed than we were; (B) Cotton blue jeans are sensible, economical and more practical than anything else that kids have worn in our lifetime.

• Tribute to Gregory

A COMPETITOR, but one that has worked with him on many mutual problems, paid tribute recently to T. H. Gregory, retiring executive vice-president of National Cottonseed Products Association. In its Washington Letter, National Soybean Processors' Association described Gregory as one who "leaves an indelible impression of courtesy, friendliness, character, fair play and consideration for the problems of others."

• Cottonseed Wasted

COTTONSEED IS BEING WASTED. That was the complaint in an article published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal last month. But, it was in the historical columns, dated Jan. 14, 1882. The item said:

"Last year's cotton crop produced more than three million tons of seed. But of this amount only 180,000 tons were worked up. The other 2,820,000 tons were discarded, wasting 98 million gallons of oil, worth 40 cents a gallon in crude state and 65 cents in a refined state."

• More Soybean Plants

SOYBEAN processing capacity of members of National Soybean Processors' Association has reached a high of 30 million bushels per month.

• Glycerine Awards

GLYCERINE RESEARCH AWARDS for the past year have been announced by the Glycerine Producers' Association. Howard J. Dutton, USDA researcher, won the top award of $1,000 for a major development on the chemical composition of fats. Dr. Donald B. Zilversmit, University of Tennessee, won the second award for using glycerine as a suspension medium in preparing high-caloric fat emulsions for intravenous injections. Third award, to Wisconsin University's Dr. Stanley G. Knight, was for work establishing glycerine as a new fungicide.

• Soil Bank Poison Killer

"SOIL BANK POPULAR . . . Poison Killer." Two adjoining headlines in the Memphis Commercial Appeal recently read that way. Many folks in the cotton industry think the headline writer was correct, even if he did intend the heads for separate articles.

• Soybean Meal Featured

ITALIANS will be told the merits of high-protein feeds in rations at the March 10-19 International Agricultural Fair in Verona. USDA and the Soybean Council of America are cooperating in the exhibit, emphasizing proper poultry feeding. Private industry and the Department also are cooperating in exhibits at other fairs, including those in Tokyo, Japan; Barcelona, Spain; and Cologne, Germany.

• Cotton for Insomnia

ARE YOU AN INSOMNIAC? Fresh cotton sheets every day will help you sleep better. Among hints for relaxing, the Cotton Council suggests sleeping in a good bed with a good quality cotton cushioned innerspring mattress, clean sheets and a fluffy pillow. Glaring colors should be avoided in the bedroom. Pastel blue, green, and yellow are both cheerful and restful for most people. Generally, it's best to sleep in a cool room with a flow of fresh air.

Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...

RUBBER-LINED GIN ELBOWS OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's" 9 to 1!

In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1660 feet per second . . . greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!

After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with ¼" rubber, was exposed for 17½ minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

Up to 9 times longer service life . . . and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used indefinitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:

Abrasion & Corrosion Engineering Company
P. O. BOX 3568
AMARILLO, TEXAS

• Texas Cotton Men Plan Convention

A FULL PROGRAM of business discussions and entertainment is planned for the annual meeting of the Texas Cotton Association, to be held March 22-23, in Dallas. The Statler Hilton Hotel will be headquarters.

JACK J. STONEHAM

President Jack J. Stoneham of Dallas will preside over the business meetings and he and Mrs. Stoneham will be honored at the annual reception and dinner dance.

John D. Locke, Houston, is vice-president; L. T. Murray, Waco, executive vice-president and treasurer; and Roy Barzak, Waco, secretary.

ED LIPSCOMB

Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion, National Cotton Council, Memphis, will discuss "New Strength for Cotton Overseas" at a stag luncheon Friday noon, March 22.

Representatives of USDA and other speakers on subjects of interest to the cotton trade will be on the program at the business sessions Friday and Saturday.

Ready Now!

1956-57 EDITION

The International Green Book

OF COTTONSEED AND OTHER VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS

CONTENTS

• Cottonseed, Soybean, Linseed, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Mills in the U. S., Canada and Latin America . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Refineries . . . Cottonseed and other Vegetable Oil Shortening Plants . . . Cottonseed, Soybean, Peanut and other Vegetable Oil Products Brokers, Dealers, Importers, and Exporters . . . Margarine Manufacturers . . . Soap Manufacturers . . . Fertilizer Manufacturers . . . Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Bag and Bagging Manufacturers and Dealers . . . Manufacturers of Petroleum Products . . . Analytical Chemists . . . Cotton Compresses . . . Officers of Cottonseed and other Oilseed Products Trade Associations . . . Officers of Allied Trade Associations . . . Statistics of Value to the Vegetable Oil Industry.

(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

Price $10

($12.00 outside of U.S.A.)

Published and for sale only by

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

3116 Commerce P. O. Box 7985 Dallas, Texas

Lint Cleaning

(Continued from Page 18)

in this gin were the battery single saw type.

At each picking date a field of fairly uniform cotton was selected and three pickers picked three bales each from the field between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Each picker dumped in a separate trailer, thereby providing three bales of cotton picked by each picker which constituted one replication at the gin. One-third bale was ginned for each treatment condition per replication. The seasonal average data presented here represents three picking dates, three replications per picking, or a total of nine lots for each gin treatment.

FIGURE 5.—Seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning, effect on the price per pound of dry (no moisture) and clean (no foreign) fibers, biased in favor of one or two lint cleanings to the extent that no allowance was made for loss of fibers by lint cleaners. Calculations based upon foreign matter content and moisture content of ginned lint. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

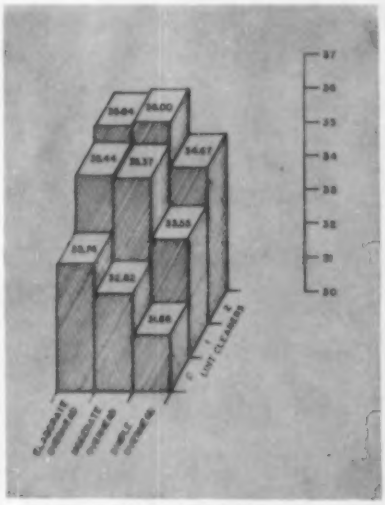
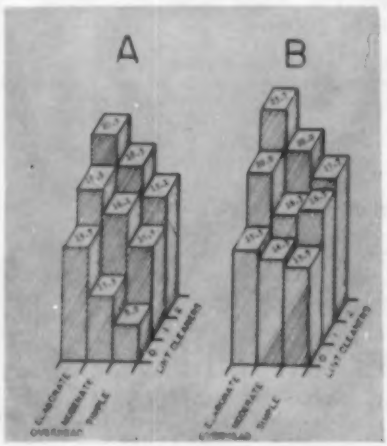


FIGURE 6.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning on: A, Nep potential of ginned lint as measured by raw stock nep count method (Nepotometer) and; B, neps in card web after carding. Data is number of neps per 100 sq. in. of web in each instance. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.



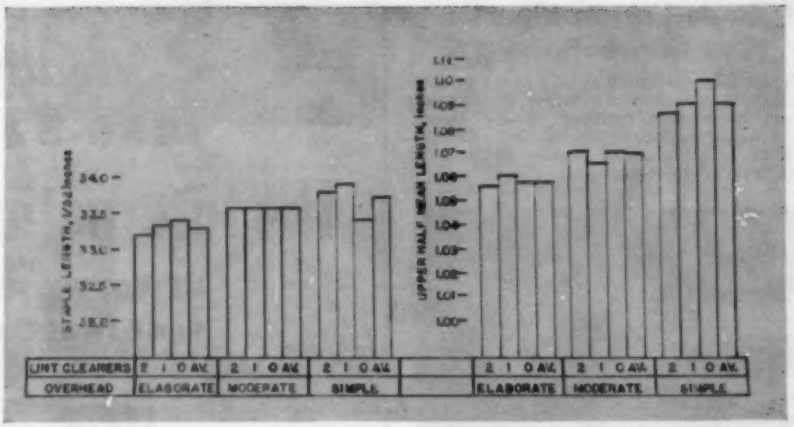
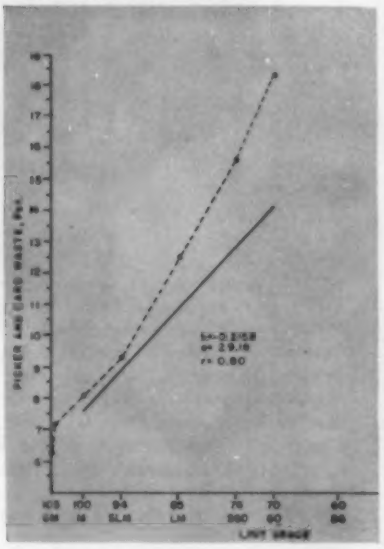


FIGURE 4.—The effect of various amounts of seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning on the staple length of cotton as measured by classer's designation of staple length, and by the upper half mean length as measured by Fibrograph. Data is average of three picking dates. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

FIGURE 7.—The relationship of picker and card waste in spinning to composite lint grades. Broken line curve represents average waste for different grades found in spinning laboratories of USDA. Straight solid line curve calculated from observations in this test. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.



Factors Relating to Producer Return

The most significant factor affecting producer income is lint grade. The highest average grade obtained was Strict Low Middling Plus and was obtained on the elaborate overhead system with two lint cleaners (Figure 1). A seasonal average grade of Strict Low Middling was obtained on an elaborate overhead set-up with one lint cleaner and also on the moderate overhead set-up with two lint cleaners. The moderate overhead with one lint cleaner produced an average grade of slightly below Strict Low Middling, the index value being 92.9.

The remaining treatments produced lint grades significantly lower, ranging downward to an index average of 76.9 (SGO) for the simple overhead set-up with no lint cleaning. As is evident in Figure 1, the grade response to the first lint cleaning, particularly with the elaborate and moderate overhead set-ups was several times that of the second lint cleaning. On the simple overhead set-up the grade increase obtained with one lint cleaner was double that obtained by the second lint cleaner. For each picking date, increase in the amount of overhead cleaning and drying, and also an increase in the lint cleaning treatment, significantly effect an increase in lint grade. The data illustrate that as the grade level of Middling is approached, the increment of grade increase becomes smaller for each addition of cleaning, either overhead or lint cleaning. It also illustrates the necessity of balancing overhead and lint cleaning in the gin—that is, one system cannot do the job alone.

For each picking date there was a fairly consistent relationship between the amount of foreign matter in the lint and the classer's designation of lint grades (Figure 2). For each picking approximately 85 percent of variations in the lint classification were associated with variations in lint foreign matter content. This points to the reason why producers, picking high quality white cottons, have felt that it was to their advantage to strive for maximum cleaning in the gins in order to obtain the relatively high grades possible with this type of cotton.

The elaborate overhead treatment and two lint cleaners produced lint having an average of 2.82 percent foreign matter, as compared to 8.90 percent for the simple overhead set-up with no lint cleaner (Figure 3). The moderate overhead set-up with two lint cleaners and the elaborate set-up with one lint cleaner produced lint having 3.31 percent and 3.38 percent foreign matter, respectively. As was the case with increasing lint grades, the second lint cleaner with the moderate and elaborate overhead set-ups obtained lint foreign matter re-

Table 1.—Lint moisture content by test treatment combinations. Average of three pickings. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

	Elaborate Overhead	Moderate Overhead	Simple Overhead	Mean for Lint Cleaner Treatment
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
No Lint Cleaning	2.80	4.06	6.28	4.38
One Lint Cleaner	2.70	3.69	5.51	3.97
Two Lint Cleaners	2.88	3.81	4.95	3.88
Mean for Overhead Treatment	2.80	3.85	5.58	

Table 2.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning on certain fiber properties. Average of three picking dates. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

	Elaborate Overhead	Moderate Overhead	Simple Overhead	Mean for Lint Cleaner Treatment
Uniformity Index				
No lint cleaning	81.3	81.7	83.0	82.0
One lint cleaner	80.7	81.3	82.7	81.6
Two lint cleaners	81.0	81.1	82.6	81.6
Mean for overhead treatment	81.0	81.4	82.7	
Fiber Strength, Pressley Index				
No lint cleaning	102.4	102.9	105.1	103.5
One lint cleaner	103.9	102.4	106.0	103.8
Two lint cleaners	103.0	104.6	105.1	104.2
Mean for overhead treatment	103.1	103.3	105.1	
Mean Fiber Length, Inches				
No lint cleaning	.86	.87	.90	.88
One lint cleaner	.86	.86	.90	.87
Two lint cleaners	.85	.87	.90	.87
Mean for overhead treatment	.86	.87	.90	

duction only a fraction of that obtained by the first lint cleaner. This may be explained by the fact that there was less total trash in the lint for the second lint cleaner to remove, and secondly, the type of trash in the lint was probably smaller and more tangled with fibers and therefore less subject to to removal by the action of the second lint cleaner.

Gin treatments, both overhead and lint cleaner, showed no statistically significant effect in the classer's designation of staple length. However, staple length of the simple overhead set-up averaged slightly longer than the moderate and elaborate. The moderate overhead averaged slightly longer than the elaborate set-up (Figure 4). Lint cleaner treatment showed no effect on staple length.

However, as measured by the Fibrograph, the upper half mean length of the fibers was significantly affected by overhead treatment (Figure 4). The average upper half mean length of the simple overhead set-up treatments was 1.09 inches as compared to 1.06 inches for the elaborate set-up—a 1/32-inch difference. Lint cleaner treatment showed no effect on upper half mean length.

While staple length differences as designated by classer were not significant in this test, as stated, the average staple length was higher for the simple set-up. The upper half mean length measurement by the Fibrograph shows a definite influence of overhead machinery on upper half mean length. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the amount of drying and cleaning in the overhead does influence staple length. Further, on a large number of samples, these differences might be evident in a classer's designation of staple length and therefore would influence producer's returns.

Another item which influences producer returns is that of lint moisture. Most modern gins are capable of producing lint with lint moisture content below two percent. On this test the moisture content of the elaborate set-up averaged 2.80 percent. The moderate overhead averaged 3.85 percent, and the simple overhead averaged 5.58 percent (Table 1). In terms of pounds of weight per bale, this is equivalent to 13.3 pounds between the simple and the elaborate overhead set-ups.

On two of the three pickings, analyses of the lint moisture content shows a significant reduction from the no-lint-cleaning treatment to the two-lint-cleaning treatment. While not anticipated, these differences may be explained by the fact that some drying is accomplished in conveying the lint from gin stands, through lint cleaners and to the press. The largest reductions between lint cleaner treatments were on the simple overhead set-up where lint moisture was highest.

Net Returns to Producer

In considering the net returns to the producer for the lint grade obtained, the factors of lint foreign matter and lint moisture must also be considered. An attempt to arrive at a process for comparison between gin treatment for this test has been made by calculating the price per pound which the farmer received for each pound of bone-dry and absolutely clean lint sold. This calculation does not take into consideration the weight loss of fibers in the lint cleaning process. It is, therefore, weighted or biased in favor of the one and two lint cleaners to the extent of this loss. The calculations presented are based upon the price per pound received for the grade and staple obtained and adjusted to a price per pound of dry, cleaned lint by deducting the weight of the moisture and foreign matter sold in the bale. Also, the weight of bagging and ties was not re-added to be included in the final comparison.

For the season as a whole, moderate overhead system with two lint cleaners produced the highest value per pound of clean, dry lint (Figure 5). The lowest value per pound for cleaned, dry lint was obtained on the simple overhead set-up with no lint cleaning. The slightly higher values of the double-lint-cleaned treatments on the moderate and elaborate overhead set-ups actually will be much closer to, or possibly even lower than, the one-lint-cleaner treatment due to the lint cleaner losses, ignored in these calculations.

For this test set-up it was not possi-

Table 3.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning on strength of 22s and 50s yarn. Average of three picking dates. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

	Elaborate Overhead	Moderate Overhead	Simple Overhead	Mean for Lint Cleaner Treatment	LSD—5% level means lint cleaner treatment
Strength of 22s yarn, pounds.					
No lint cleaning	125.2	127.3	130.7	127.8	
One lint cleaner	123.4	125.2	128.2	125.6	Not
Two lint cleaners	121.9	126.8	131.8	126.8	Significant
Overhead means	123.5	126.4	130.2		
LSD means overhead treatments		1.0			
Strength of 50s yarn, pounds					
No lint cleaning	44.1	44.7	46.5	45.1	
One lint cleaner	43.2	44.2	45.2	44.2	Not
Two lint cleaners	43.1	44.5	46.5	44.7	Significant
Overhead means	43.5	44.4	46.1		
LSD means overhead treatments		.4			

Table 4.—The effect of various combinations of seed cotton drying and cleaning, and lint cleaning on appearance of yarn and average yarn break factor. Average of three picking dates. Mississippi Delta, season 1956.

	Elaborate Overhead	Moderate Overhead	Simple Overhead	Mean for Lint Cleaner Treatment	LSD—5% level means lint cleaner treatment
Average yarn appearance—index					
No lint cleaning	100.0	105.0	101.7	102.2	
One lint cleaner	100.0	98.3	96.7	98.3	
Two lint cleaners	98.3	100.0	98.3	98.8	3.0
Overhead means	99.4	101.1	98.9		
LSD—5% level means Overhead treatments		Not significant			
Average break factor					
No lint cleaning	2480	2517	2612	2532	
One lint cleaner	2436	2481	2541	2486	Not
Two lint cleaners	2418	2507	2600	2512	Significant
Overhead means	2445	2502	2584		
LSD—5% level means overhead treatments		13.2			

ble to obtain accurate lint cleaner waste losses. Therefore, the data presented in Figure 5 must be considered as approximations.

Gin Treatment Influences on Fiber Properties

The cotton for each of three pickings in this test was of average fineness, ranging from 4.2 to 4.4 micrograms per inch. It was also of average maturity, ranging from index value of 76.7 to 79.4. Since maturity and fineness are not affected by gin treatments, no treatment effects on these properties were expected and none were shown.

As has been previously stated, all overhead treatments significantly influence upper half mean length of the fiber as measured by the Fibrograph. The difference between simple overhead set-up and the elaborate set-up is equal to .03 inches or 1/32-inch. Mean length was also significantly affected by overhead treatment (Table 2). Lint cleaner treatment showed no effect on the mean fiber length. For the three pickings averaged, the mean length of the elaborate overhead treatment was .86 inches; for the moderate overhead treatment, .87 inches; and for the simple overhead treatment, .90 inches.

The elaborate and moderate overhead treatments resulted in a lower fiber uniformity index value than the simple overhead set-up. Again, lint cleaners did not affect fiber uniformity. Only on the first picking did the overhead treatment effect fail to show significant reduction in uniformity between the elaborate and simple overhead set-ups.

Fiber strength as measured by the Pressley index was also adversely affected by increasing the amount of overhead in use. It was not influenced by lint cleaning (Table 2). The three picking averages of strength index for the elaborate overhead were 103.1; for the moderate overhead, 103.3; and for the simple overhead, 105.3.

Gin Treatment Effects on Spinning and Yarn

Spinning test results are based upon one complete replication of each picking, making a total of three spinning lots spun for each gin treatment.

Overhead treatment showed significant influence on the strength of 22s and 50s yarn (Table 3). Lint cleaner treatment showed no influence on the strength of yarn. Yarn strength of 22s ranged from as low as 123.5 pounds for the elaborate overhead, to a high of 130.2 pounds for the simple overhead. For 50s yarn, strength of the elaborate overhead was 43.5 pounds, as compared to 44.4 pounds for the moderate overhead, and 46.1 pounds for the simple overhead.

Two measurements indicative of gin treatment effect on nep factor of quality were made. The first, raw stock nep count by the nepotometer method, a measure of nep potential, showed a significant increase in nep potential for each increase in both overhead machinery and numbers of lint cleaners employed in the ginning set-up (Figure 6). The nep count in the card web after carding, another measure of treatment effect on nep content, also showed that increasing the amount of overhead cleaning and drying and the number of lint cleaners resulted in a significant increase in neps in the card web (Figure 6). The raw stock nep count showed an increase in the neps from 8.2 per 100 square inches of web for the simple overhead, and no lint cleaning treatment to 20.9 per 100 square inches of

Midsouth Meetings Held by Ginners

Members of four ginners' associations and their guests are in Memphis for the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit and concurrent meetings of the ginners' organizations. March 11-13 are dates for the displays at the Midsouth Fairgrounds and for meetings of the sponsoring organizations: Arkansas - Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association and Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association.

National Cotton Ginners' Association also is holding its annual meeting in Memphis on March 11, and will announce the name of the winner of the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy, presented to the leader chosen as the National Ginner of the Year.

Details of the program for these meetings appeared in the Feb. 23 issue of The Press, and the issue of March 23 will contain a full report on social and business sessions in Memphis.

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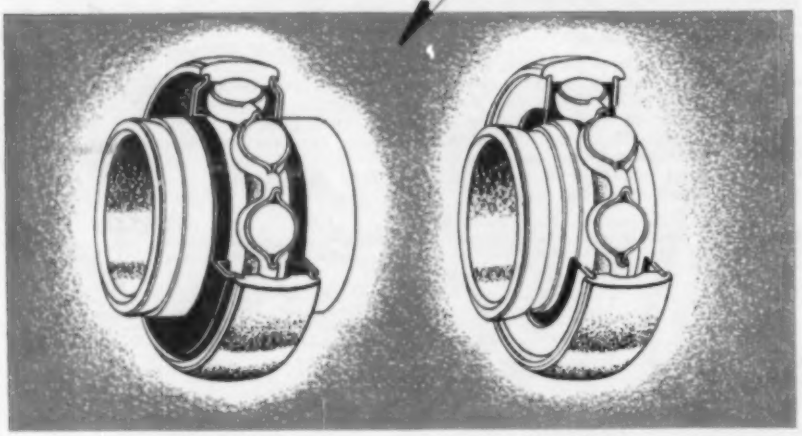

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card web for the elaborate overhead with two lint cleaners treatment. As counted in the card web after carding, the nep content of the simple overhead and no lint cleaning treatment was 13.7 per 100 square inches of card web as compared to 23.7 for the elaborate overhead with two lint cleaners.

An analysis of the yarn appearance data shows lint cleaning, both single and double, adversely affected yarn appearance. For all overhead treatments, the no-lint-cleaning lots had an appearance index average of 102.2 as compared to an index average of 98.3 for the single-lint-cleaner treatments, and 98.8 for the double-lint-cleaner treatments (Table 4). Differences in yarn appearance between overhead treatments were statistically insignificant. For the tests as a whole, differences in average yarn appearance due to gin treatment were small, ranging in index value from 90 to 105 for the first picking, 95 to 105 for the second picking, and 100 to 105 for the third picking.

Picker and card waste varied widely between gin treatments, as would be expected for the range of lint grades produced. A comparison, by grades, of the picker and card waste for this test to normal waste of the different grades reveals that waste was below average for all gin treatments (Figure 7). For grades below Strict Low Middling, picker and card waste were on the average up to two percent below normal. For the test as a whole, approximately 64 percent of the varation in picker and card waste was associated with lint grade.

Summary

Net returns to the producer varied less than $5 per bale between the four combinations of elaborate and moderate overhead and one and two lint cleaners as employed in this test. Quality of seed cotton being ginned will largely determine the set-up which is most profitable. For the cleaner and dry seed cottons, the moderate overhead and one lint cleaner combination would possibly be best, while for the trashier and damp seed cotton, the elaborate overhead with two lint cleaners would possibly give greater net return to the grower. While the moisture and foreign matter remaining in the lint, and staple length obtained influence net returns, by far the most significant factor is that of lint grade. Attaining maximum grade necessarily involves reduction in foreign matter and usually reductions in lint moisture and, to a lesser extent, staple length.

The simple overhead set-up employed in this test for comparative purposes could not gin a large percent of the machine-picked seed cotton as it is harvested at present.

The analysis of fiber data showed overhead treatments significantly influenced certain properties such as upper half mean length, mean length, uniformity, and tensile strength, with moderate and overhead treatments detracting from these elements. Overhead treatments in these tests involve both drying and cleaning, and no separation of the two was attempted. Drying or, more specifically, lint moisture content during processing and ginning, has been shown to influence upper half mean length and mean length[1].

Increases in the amount of overhead equipment resulted in significant increases in nep content of the ginned lint, as did the use of one lint cleaner as compared to none, and the use of two as compared to none, and one.

Lint cleaning resulted in a slightly but significantly lower yarn appearance. Lint cleaning did not influence strength of the yarn, whereas yarn strength was decreased with each increase in the amount of overhead employed.

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1 "Moisture Content of Seed Cotton in Relation to Cleaning and Ginning Efficiency and Lint Quality", Anselm C. Griffin, Jr., physicist, Cotton Branch, and Charles M. Merkel, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. Washington, D.C. Sept. 1954, Processed.

■ **USDA announces that a temporary classing office has been approved for Lamesa. It will be staffed from the Lubbock office.**

Record Margarine Output Profits Cottonseed Oil

Margarine, in 1956, used more than 280 million pounds of refined, American cottonseed oil. This is equivalent of some 316,000 acres of cotton, the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers reports.

An estimated 880,000 tons of cottonseed—valued at more than $44 million—was crushed to supply the amount of cottonseed oil used in margarine last year. This is approximately equal to the combined tonnage of all cottonseed produced last year in Mississippi and Tennessee. It exceeds the combined 1956 cottonseed production of Alabama and California,

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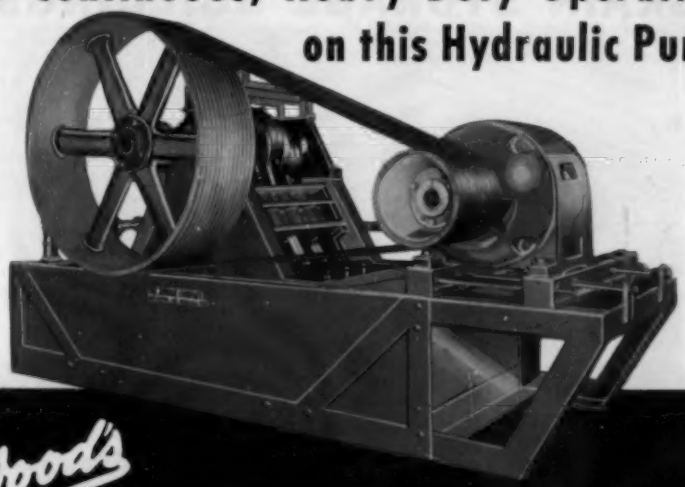

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Oklahoma Cotton Group Will Meet in March

The Oklahoma Cotton Cooperative Association will meet at Lake Altus, Okla., March 25. Registration opens at 9 a.m. Dr. Luther Brannon, Oklahoma Extension director, will be the principal speaker.

P. E. Harrill, vice-president and general manager of OCCA, says that this year's meeting will probably be one of the largest to be held. The Association lists a membership of about 20,000.

Guests will include: Dr. Oliver S. Willham, president, Oklahoma A&M College; Dr. Louis Hawkins, director, Oklahoma Experiment Station; C. F. Stiles, insect control specialist; leading cotton ginners of the state, cotton research specialists of the tri-state area and representatives of cotton storage terminals of the Southwest.

NCPA Committee To Discuss Export Possibilities

Export possibilities for cottonseed products will be discussed March 14 in New Orleans by a committee from the board of directors of National Cottonseed Products Association.

Committee members are Joe Flaig, Dallas; Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston; A. Q. Petersen and E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago; and W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati.

Swift and Co. Appoints New Plant Manager

James H. Padgett, Jr., a native of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed manager of Swift & Co.'s Oil Mill concentration point at Huntsville, Ala. The announcement was made by E. C. McGee, manager of the Swift Oil Mill at Memphis.

W. D. Phillips, who came to Huntsville from Memphis to serve as temporary manager last year, will return to Memphis in a sales capacity.

Padgett has been with Swift since 1946. He has been in sales, commercial, and ginner relations work for the general oil mill department at Chicago since 1954.

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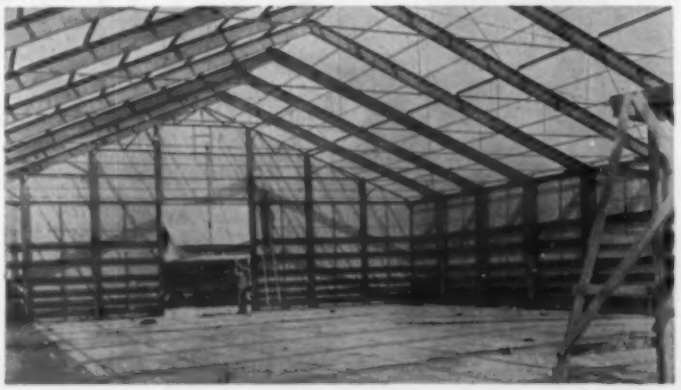

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Cotton goes to College

(Continued from Page 23)

to be harvested by spindle-type pickers. Since South Carolina normally has high humidity during the harvesting season, regrowth after defoliation has been a major problem. Growth inhibitors are now being tested which may prove satisfactory in the future.

Cotton in the mechanization project at Edisto Station and a part of the cotton grown at the Clemson Station is harvested with spindle-type mechanical harvesters. Various settings and adjustments to these machines are used to determine how the largest amount of the highest grade cotton may be obtained. During the 1956 season, much of this mechanically harvested cotton was brought to the USDA Cotton Ginning

Crushers To Hear Senator

SENATOR WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND of California will be a featured speaker at the 1957 National Cottonseed Products Association convention. The meeting will be May 20-21 at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. Senator Knowland is minority leader and a member of the Senate appropriations, foreign relations and atomic energy committees. He is expected to discuss the international situation in his address before crushers. NCPA members will start gathering in Washington May 16 for the chemists' committee meeting, followed the next day by the rules committee meeting.

Research Laboratory at Clemson for determination of moisture and trash content. The amount of drying and cleaning equipment for the best possible job of ginning was also determined. The new Laboratory, is a great asset to the ginning industry of the Southeast. Some samples of this mechanically harvested cotton go to the USDA Fiber Testing Laboratory at Clemson, where strength, length, uniformity and maturity tests are made. This laboratory, which has operated at Clemson for a number of years, runs tests for cotton breeders, growers, buyers, and manufacturers.

More of the samples go on to the Clemson textile school where spinning and weaving tests are made. It is one of the finest textile schools to be found. Men are trained for industry, and experimental work is done in textiles. Findings are taken to the manufacturers by a USDA Extension cotton utilization specialist.

The agricultural economics department at Clemson makes studies of all problems related to cotton production and marketing. Findings are made available to all cotton interests concerned.

The Smith-Doxey classing service is available to all cotton growers in South Carolina. South Carolina is a one-variety cotton state; therefore, only one application for classing service per county is necessary. Many farmers are taking advantage of this service in marketing their crops.

• **Much Work with Farmers**—The Extension Service in its work of teaching carries out from 800 to 1,000 complete cotton demonstrations each year. In these, all of the seven steps of profitable cotton production are stressed. There are numerous other demonstrations where one or more of the findings of the Experiment Stations are carried out. Farmer field trips to view the results of these practices each year bring hundreds of farmers in contact with new ideas. Many of these new ideas are adopted by farmers at once, with the result that per acre production in South Carolina has more than doubled in the past 25 years.

The best tool in Clemson's complete cotton demonstrations is its Five-Acre Cotton Improvement Contest. Normally from 800 to 1,000 farmers complete these demonstrations each year and turn in record books. These record books give a complete history of the demonstrations as follows: Crop grown previous year, pH of soil, kind and amount of fertilizer, planting date, variety, cultural practices, insect and disease control work, harvesting and ginning and the cost and value of the crop. We at the College and farmers throughout the state learn much from the content of these record books, and it is one of the easiest methods of teaching farmers new techniques.

This contest has run since 1926, with the exception of 1932 and 1933, when there were no sponsors for the contest. This contest is jointly sponsored by the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association and the Atlantic Cotton Association.

Yields in the contest have exceeded three and one-half bales per acre—without the benefits of irrigation. In the future, a number of contestants plan to use supplemental irrigation and higher rates of fertilization.

When the contest was started in 1926, more than 50 percent of South Carolina's cotton was less than 15/16 inch in length. Of the crop grown by the 857 contestants in 1956, 100 percent was one inch and longer. In 1956, 81 percent was in two lengths, 1 1/32 and 1 1/16 inches. Most of the other 17 percent was 1 3/32 and 1 1/8 inches, with just a few samples running one inch. The number of varieties entered in the 1926 contest was 15. No variety had over 15 percent of the total.

In 1956, 98 percent of the contestants planted one variety, Coker's 100 WR. This variety is right in line with mill requirements where length, strength, and spinning quality are concerned.

Clemson College works closely with the cotton manufacturers and is constantly striving to improve cotton to meet all competition. In South Carolina are found representatives of all segments of the cotton interests. Clemson, through its many facilities, strives to act as a clearing house for all cotton problems.

Clemson has a State Cotton Committee made up of members of all cotton interests, and each county has such a committee made up of local members of all interests. The Extension Service has a cotton committee composed of a director of Extension, an agronomist, an agricultural engineer, an entomlogist, a plant pathologist, a cotton ginning specialist, an economist and an agricultural editor. This committee meets once each week during the growing season to discuss current cotton problems and to release such timely information on cotton production as may be needed. Each Tuesday, the cotton insect and disease specialist has a special radio program over a statewide network to give current information on insect infestations to farmers.

Clemson is sincerely interested in cotton problems, no matter what the nature. It offers its help in solving these problems as it has done in the past and will do in the future.

Japanese Soybean Mission To Visit Red China

Negotiations have been conducted with the Communist Chinese Export-Import Corp. regarding the despatch of a 15-man mission to Red China.

The Association is selecting representatives from all segments of the soybean industry. The mission will leave for Red China in April for a one-month visit. It will check production, quality, stocks, availability, warehousing and loading facilities of Chinese soybeans.

USDA says the mission may also negotiate for the purchase of soybeans.

Kern's Best Young Farmer Improves Cotton Methods

Kern County has selected Stanley E. Willis of Lamont, Calif., as its 1956 outstanding young farmer. Willis has made unusual cotton production records in addition to leading in civic activities.

He was among the first in his locality to use subsoiling, a practice now extensively used there.

Setting aside 20 acres of his place for experiments, he developed precision planting, nematode control, irrigation and other practices that increased his cotton yields by 130 percent.

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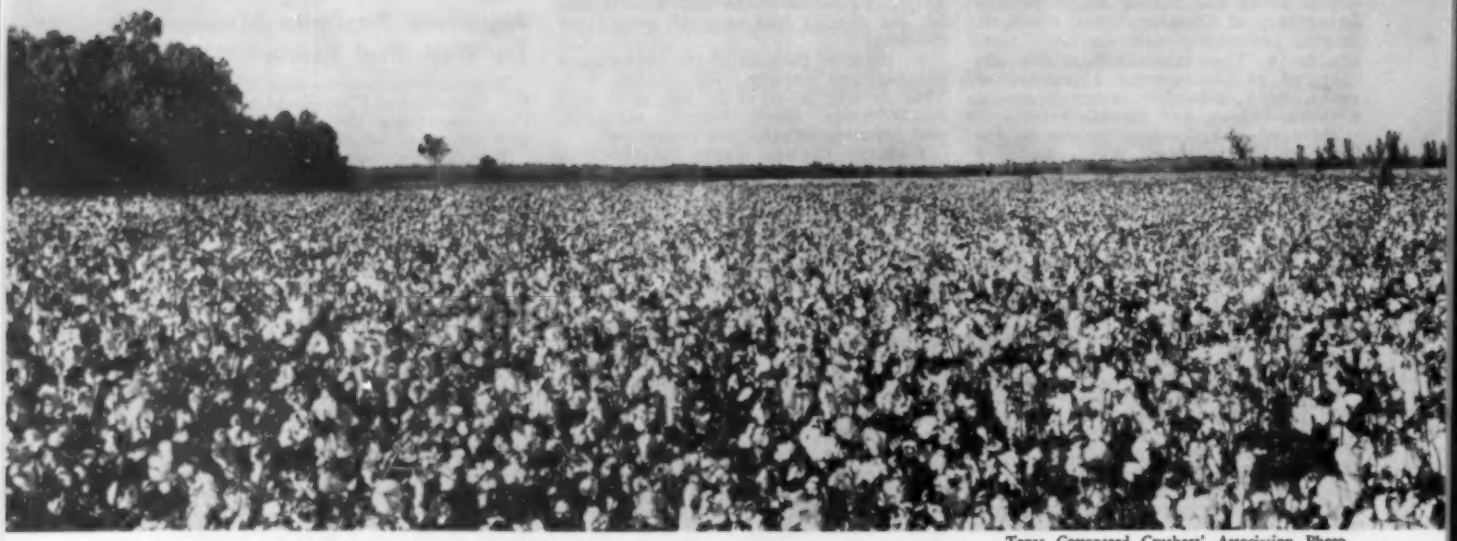


Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association Photo

A COMBINATION OF GOOD PRACTICES resulted in the high yield evident in this field, which produced three bales to the acre; it has been defoliated to aid efficiency and economy in harvesting and ginning and to improve quality.

Efficiency and quality in cotton are aided by Extension Service work

COTTON PRODUCERS, confronted with the competition of industry for labor at higher wage rates, are turning increasingly to mechanization and the most advanced technology. Acreage adjustments also encourage alternate farm plans resulting in the enlargement of farms. Cotton Belt farms are decreasing in number and becoming larger in size, and farmers are seeking from the Agricultural Extension Services information which will best serve them in making profitable farming adjustments.

In 1954 Farm and Home Development was initiated nationwide in cooperative Extension work to provide farm families with advisory assistance adapted to their own family and farm needs and plans. It is an Extension method which aids farm families to identify and analyze their major farm and home opportunities, determine a course of action for maximum economic returns and family satisfactions, and put such plans in effect. The results attained are of educational benefit to others. Cotton production is a major source of income on many of these farms.

The cost price squeeze and continuing drouth affecting large cotton producing areas have increased the interest of farmers of the humid areas in the mechanized and irrigated cotton farming of the West. Many are using such practices successfully under favorable conditions and good management. However, many farmers who are not at present interested in irrigation or mechanical harvesting are becoming vitally interested in more complete use of all the technology applicable to their farms for producing cotton of high market value at a low cost per pound. They look to lower costs and better quality for a wider margin of profit.

• **Complete Demonstrations** — Realizing the value of local demonstrations of such cotton farming in which the most suitable practices are combined to best advantages, Extension Services of the Southern States helped selected farmers in 1955 and 1956 carry out complete cotton farming demonstrations, usually as a part of their Farm and Home Development plans.

In these demonstrations, the farmer undertakes to get the most from his land, labor, and equipment by aiming at high yields at low cost, followed by harvesting and ginning for best market value. The cotton production plan is tailored by the farmer to get the best results on his farm, with the advisory assistance of the County Agant backed by the State Agricultural Extension Service. Special recommended practices for a farm can be used profitably only if kept in balance with each other under a specific plan for cost saving and quality preservation to assure profit. Each link in the chain of practices must be strong enough, but not wasteful or too costly, beginning with soil analysis and fertilizer recommendations and continuing with seed selection and treatment, seeding, fertilizing, weed control, insect control, defoliation, harvesting and ginning.

Records of demonstrations in 1956 are not available at this writing, but in 1955, there were 3.552 farmers conducting complete cotton farming demonstrations in 10 Southern States. A study has been completed of 409 of these farms producing cotton on 35,925 acres. The average yield on this acreage was 613 pounds per acre, while the yield for the total areas in the state represented was 375 pounds per acre, or an increase of 238 pounds per acre. The increased income at a price of 33 cents per pound would amount to $78.26 per acre, a total increased income of $2,811,550 on the 35,925 acres resulting from the sound combination of good practices in cotton farming.

Cost records were available on one-fourth of this acreage. The cost was 20 cents per pound on the demonstration farms compared to the Beltwide estimated production cost of 27 cents. The combined effect of higher yield per acre plus lower cost per pound increased net income by $122 per acre, or $4,398,000 for the 409 farms on which the 1955 records were analyzed.

• **Engineering Practices Increasing** — The complete cotton demonstrations are

By SAM LYLE

Agricultural Programs Division, USDA Extension Service

being conducted for their local value. They indicate the need to bring good practices together for combined farm use. While a great deal is known which can be combined very profitably in cotton production, there are many engineering practices affecting cost and price which require special consideration, such as mechanization and irrigation. These are also critical factors in the future, as the farms in the Cotton Belt continue to grow larger in size and fewer in numbers.

National industrial expansion at an unprecedented rate, accompanied by higher wages for labor, is rapidly reducing the labor available for hand hoeing and picking. Power field machinery is replacing the diminishing farm labor supply. There are nearly three times as many tractors in the major cotton producing states as there were 10 years ago. There were 580,472 tractors in these states in 1945 and 1,437,750 in 1955. Estimates of cotton acres irrigated in 1955 were more than six times as great as in 1945. Extension irrigation specialists estimate 577,825 cotton acres irrigated in 1945 and 3,448,590 in 1955. As a result of these and other technical improvements less than half the labor in man hours required 15 years ago is now required to produce a bale of cotton.

• **Mechanization and Quality** — The Department of Agriculture estimates that mechanization has helped to cut two billion man hours off the man-labor required to grow the nation's cotton crop. It is the major influence in the technical advances in the use of chemicals for weed control and defoliation to facilitate mechanical cultivation and harvesting.

Better seed, better soil management, better fertilizer, a more adequate water supply, better control of weeds and insects and better use of labor have all contributed benefits to cotton farmers during the mechanical revolution of the last 25 years. However, quality harvesting with machines is only partially accomplished in this revolution.

A widespread but retreating frontier exists between hand harvesting and machine harvesting. About half the crop is still hand picked, principally where the labor supply has been more available, and mechanization more difficult, in the eastern area of the Belt. Mechanization has advanced to harvest one-fourth the total cotton crop wherever labor is scarce and economic and other conditions are favorable to the use of machines. The remaining one-fourth of the cotton crop is hand snapped where cotton gins are equipped to handle such rough harvesting.

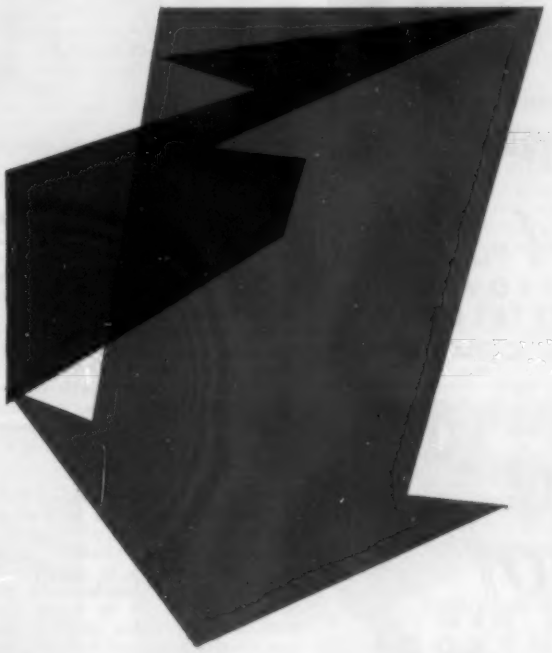
• **Ginning To Preserve Quality** — Readers of this article are well acquainted with the remarkable accomplishments of cotton ginning through research and Extension, the enterprise of the cotton ginning machine manufacturers, and, finally, the revolutionary improvement and operation of modern cotton gins. In spite of rough cotton harvesting, ginners have reduced "rough preparation" to less than one percent of the total cotton crop for the past four years.

Mechanical harvesting has increased four fold, from six percent of the cotton crop harvested mechanically in 1949 to 23 percent in 1955 and more in 1956. Approximately 20,000 mechanical pickers and 24,000 mechanical strippers, or a total of 44,000 machines, have been put to work on cotton farms mainly in the past seven years.

Quality is the increasing problem. Ginners can preserve the full value of the quality they receive from the fields, but they cannot remedy fiber defects caused by faulty harvesting and handling of the seed cotton prior to ginning.

• **Training for Quality Harvesting** — During 1955 and 1956, owners and operators of mechanical cotton pickers have become better acquainted through Extension work, with the quality harvesting problem and about one-half of the mechanical cotton picker operators have received training from manufacturers and dealers who supply the machines. Ginners also have cooperated in the effort to group seed cotton of like trash and moisture content in order to lessen over-drying and machining of cotton not requiring the full drying and cleaning capacity of the gin.

Research and Extension workers are developing the know-how and promoting efficiency and quality in cotton production and harvesting. They are renewing their efforts to assist farmers to combine all the best practices for cotton production, profitable for themselves and favorable to the competitive position of cotton in the fiber market. It is timely and even urgent to strengthen and accelerate the educational effort and the cooperation with industry to improve the quality of mechanical picking as it continues to take the place of hand picking in harvesting the domestic cotton crop.



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Soybeans

(Continued from Page 8)

major phases of the research program along with fundamental research directed toward improving breeding methods. Since the Lee variety is slightly later than the Ogden variety, considerable interest has developed for a yellow seeded variety of Ogden maturity, or a few days earlier, to be grown in the Northern areas that have been growing Ogden. The green seed coat of Ogden has been acceptable to domestic users. It is not desired by foreign buyers who use their soybeans for human food. This is especially true of the Japanese who make a cottage cheese-like product from their soybeans. A premium is paid for a near white product. The green seed coat imparts a grayish cast.

Some growers in the Deltas of Mississippi and Arkansas desire an early variety for some cropping practices and have been using varieties such as Clark and Perry, which mature in early September. These varieties are also grown in the Delaware-Maryland area. In both the Delta and Eastern areas, these varieties frequently produce seed rather poor in quality. Considerable progress has been made in developing types of comparable maturity which produce seed of higher quality. These improved types also have greater resistance to leaf diseases and heavier foliage. This aids in weed control.

In the past, primary emphasis in the breeding program has been placed upon types having high oil content. A review of the relative price of oil and meal over the past nine years shows that in six of these years the meal from a bushel of soybeans has been worth more than the oil. This raises the question as to whether or not the emphasis on new varieties for the future should continue to be on high oil content.

• **Breeding For Protein** — Development of improved varieties is a slow process. Even with successful uses of modern plant breeding techniques, a minimum of 10 to 12 years is required from the time a cross is made until a new improved strain can be ready for production. This includes getting the desired qualities into a true breeding type, evaluating the new type under the conditions where it is to be grown, and increasing pure seed stocks. Due to the potential value of high protein varieties, a part of the breeding emphasis is being given to types having high protein content. Where most present varieties will average approximately 40 percent protein on a dry matter basis, types are now being grown in the breeding program which contain 50 percent protein.

Plant pathologists and agronomists are working together in their efforts to learn more about disease organisms which attack soybeans. Studies are underway to learn what damage they may cause and how they may be controlled. Additional studies are in progress to learn the influence of cultural practices upon survival of disease organisms. A large collection of soybean varieties from various parts of the world is maintained. It serves as a reservoir of germplasm where we find resistance to diseases. Since most of the varieties in this collection are agronomically inferior to our present adapted varieties, resistance to diseases found in any of them must be transferred to better adapted types by breeding before this resistance can be utilized by growers.

• Feed Amino Acid Data Available

FEED FORMULATORS interested in determining the amino acid content of feeds have new, valuable information available.

This is in "Essential Amino Acid Content of Farm Feeds," a reprint available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station. Carl M. Lyman, K. A. Kuiken and Fred Hale of the Station are the authors. The reprint is an article in the December, 1956, issue of the Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry.

The material was developed through years of testing for reliability and improvement so that it would be of maximum value to the feed industry.

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The Wesson Oil Shortening

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Maid and New Industry Executive Meet

TWO COTTON INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES who were visiting Dallas at the same time got acquainted when Maid of Cotton Helen Landon met J. D. Fleming, new executive vice-president of National Cottonseed Products Association, with headquarters at Memphis. The Maid made numerous appearances at Titche-Goettinger, department store, Dallas Athletic Club Country Club and on TV while in Dallas. Fleming visited with the staffs of NCPA Educational Service and The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication of NCPA; Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

• Louisiana Crushers Meet at College

MEMBERS of Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association held a business meeting March 8 at Baton Rouge and were hosts to friends from Louisiana State University at a steak supper.

Roy Blaine, Shreveport, is president of the Louisiana Association, and J. P. Barnett, Jr., Opelousas, is vice-president.

The cottonseed crushers were guests of LSU officials Friday night at the stock show rodeo.

Dean Norman Efferson of LSU, Dr. John Gray, agronomist and Dr. A. B. Watts, head of the poultry department, spoke at the business session.

Special guests invited to the meeting included J. D. Fleming, Memphis, recently named executive vice-president of National Cottonseed Products Association; and Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, NCPA Educational Service.

Lubbock Exchange Elects

Lubbock Cotton Exchange officers elected for the fiscal year beginning March 1 are L. D. Stevens, president and R. S. Tapp, vice-president. The new board of directors elected are J. D. Booth, Jr., Watson Carlock, Adolph Hanslik, T. M. Miers, G. H. McCluer, Bill Roberts and T. D. Stuart.

■ **W. H. WINGO, JR., oil mill operator, is a candidate for mayor of Wills Point, Texas.**

KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!
Use BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING
and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!
2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Pretested for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
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How Statifier Cuts Costs . . . Boosts Gin Production
Experienced Ginners Know . . .
. . . the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.
Write, Wire or Phone For Details Today!
"Magic Wand" Moisture Control
The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moyst wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration . . . costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.
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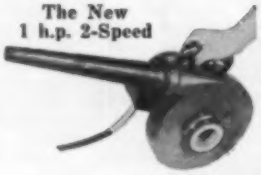

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CALENDAR

Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18

• March 15-16—American Ports Compress and Warehouse Association meeting. El Jardin Hotel, Brownsville, Texas. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• March 15-17—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association West Coast meeting. Hacienda Motel, Fresno, Calif. For information, write E. D. Hudson, P. O. Box 248, Fresno.

• March 21-22 — Southwestern Cotton Gin Operators' School. Lubbock. For information, write Texas Extension Service, gin machinery manufacturers, or Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 3724 Race St., Dallas 26.

• March 22-23—Carolinas Cotton Warehouse Association meeting. Ft. Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• March 25 — Alabama Bonded Warehousemen's Association meeting. Whitley Hotel, Montgomery. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• March 25-26 — Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 4-6 — American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual convention. Palm Beach, Fla. For information, write ACMI headquarters, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 8-9—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' School at and near Memphis. For information, write gin machinery manufacturers (Continental, Hardwicke-Etter, Murray, Mitchell or Lummus); Extension Services in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri or Tennessee; ginners' associations of Arkansas-Missouri or Tennessee, or Louisiana or Mississippi Delta Council.

• April 11— Georgia Warehouse and Compress Association meeting. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• April 15—Mississippi Valley Interior Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association meeting. King Cotton Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• April 25-27 — American Cotton Shippers' annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

• April 30-May 1 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For informa-

tion, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 12-14 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 5.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. Carl Meriwether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, secretary-treasurer.

• Aug. 26-29 — National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association joint convention. Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis. H. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

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ELECTRONIC TEMPERATURE READING SYSTEMS
PTC - Armored Cables Mean Strength.
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Complete Systems Especially Designed For Cottonseed Storage.
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• Missouri Producers To Hear Senator

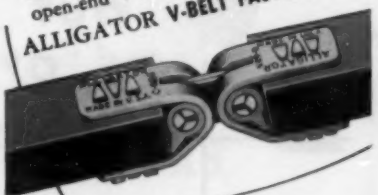
SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON of Missouri will be chief speaker at the annual meeting of Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, March 28 at Sikeston.

Governor James T. Blair, Jr.; Congressman Paul C. Jones; C. C. Smith, National Bank of Commerce, Memphis; M. K. Horne, chief economist of the National Cotton Council, also of Memphis, and others will speak.

Meritorious service awards will be presented past presidents of the Association. Honorees will be Charles B. Baker, Kennett; Tom Baker, Essex; Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville, A. L. Story, Charleston; W. P. Hunter, Sikeston; J. P. Ross, Essex; Jim Dick Killion, Portageville, and Jake Weaks, Sikeston, retiring president. Two other special awards will be made in appreciation for outstanding service to the citizens and economy of the Missouri Delta.

Winners of the annual Three-Bale Cotton Contest will be introduced and receive their lapel pins and the awards offered by the Association.

If the correct size of endless V-Belt is not readily available, or if you have to tear down machinery to install, then the best belt to use is open-end V-Belting fastened with ALLIGATOR V-BELT FASTENERS



★ In this way you can make up V-Belts in *any length* to fit *any drive* the fast economical way — V-Belts that perform exceptionally well.

★ In contrast to link-type belts these ALLIGATOR fastened V-Belts have just *one* strong joint . . . *stretch and follow-up maintenance are reduced to a minimum.*

ALLIGATOR INTRODUCTORY V-BELT DRIVE UNITS contain V-Belting, Fasteners and Tools — everything you need in one compact package to make up V-Belts quickly. Available in sizes A, B, C & D.

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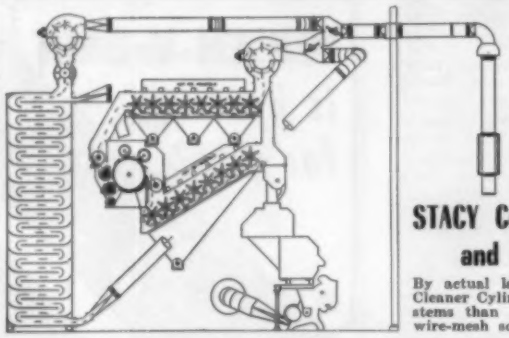

Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

MANUFACTURED BY

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street Dallas, Texas

OUT OF THE SOUTH TO ALL AMERICA

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils...the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials . . . the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

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AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL

PAPER AND METAL

ALL SIZES

TAGS

Guaranteed Best Quality and Service

ALL COLORS

Texas Tag & Specialty Co.

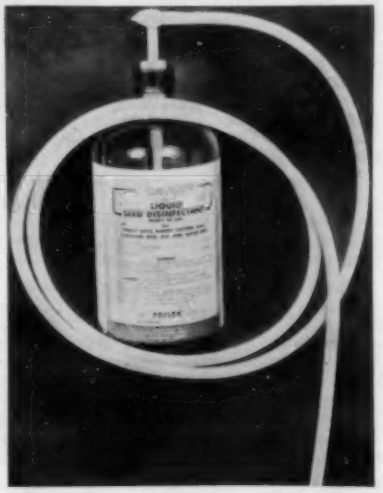
WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

New Product

SEED TREATING MADE EASY BY PANOGEN APPLICATOR

Farmers who like to treat their seed at home are getting an assist from Panogen, Inc., manufacturer of Panogen liquid seed disinfectant.

The company has announced that it is distributing the disinfectant in small, handy sizes for home treating. It is now possible to purchase the liquid in pint, quart and gallon bottles.



An inexpensive liquid dispenser is designed for easy use with the bottles. The dispenser attaches directly to the bottle and delivers the correct amount of disinfectant to the seed being treated. The whole process is simple, quick and free from unpleasant dust.

According to company officials, the new small bottles and dispenser should solve one problem faced by most farmers — the possibility of carrying over treated seed from one year to the next. Now farmers can hold back a few bushels of seed when they have seed custom treated. Then, if they run out of treated seed before they finish planting, they can quickly and easily process the extra amount they need right on the farm.

The home treating process will also make it possible for farmers to do all their own seed treating in areas where commercial facilities are not available.

The new size bottles of Panogen liquid disinfectant and the dispensers are now available from Panogen distributors. More detailed information can be obtained by writing Panogen, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

More Lee Soybeans Used

Lee soybeans, planted on about half the 1956 acreage, will be planted by more farmers in South Mississippi County, Ark., this season. D. V. Maloch, County Agent, believes that it will take two more years for Lee acreage to reach tis peak.

■ **FRED K. SHANKWEILER has been named director of sales of the Cellulose Products Department, Hercules Powder Co. He succeeds WERNER BROWN, who recently was named assistant general manager of the Cellulose Products Department.**

• Nuclear Engineering Used in Textiles

APPLICATIONS of nuclear engineering to textile processing were reviewed recently at the annual Cotton Research Clinic in Savannah. It was held Feb. 27-March 1 at the Hotel General Oglethorpe, under the sponsorship of the National Cotton Council.

Philip R. Ewald, University of Tennessee, reported on a uniformity analyzer for textile products which uses Beta radiation as a sensing mechanism. A pilot model of the instrument was shown at the Clinic.

Many new manufacturing techniques were presented at the Clinic. These include an instrument for the analysis of quality in mill processing; a device for producing more uniform strands of textile fibers; a research study on quality in the spinning process; and a new technique for designing yarns of maximum strength.

Dr. Hugh Brown, dean, Clemson College school of textiles, gave a progress report on a mechanism which corrects irregularities in fiber strands at the roving frame.

Another report by James E. Dougherty called attention to the effects on yarn quality of "minute eccentricities" occurring in spinning frame drafting rolls. This research was recently completed at the Institute of Textile Technology. It is being made available to the industry for the first time.

In a report on a concept of particular interest to textile mills, Charles B. Landstreet, University of Tennessee, showed that the time-honored methods of determining yarn twist for greatest strength do not apply over the entire range of yarn sizes from coarse to very fine.

Speaker at Clinic

OTTO GOEDECKE, Hallettsville, Texas, cotton merchant, will be one of the featured speakers at the third annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic at the University of Texas, Austin, March 29-30. He will discuss "Merchandising Research and the Future of Cotton" at the opening session. The Clinic is sponsored by the Cotton Research Committee of Texas and the University's Cotton Economic Research.

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For—
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Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems
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Empire
REGISTERED COTTON SEED
Empire cotton produced the all-time highest acre yield ever recorded in Georgia in 1956 4-H Cotton Contest with official yield of 4,147 pounds per acre.
EARLIER • STORM PROOF • WILT RESISTANT
EXCELS FOR MECHANICAL PICKING
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A NEW SUPERIOR

COTTON

Full Delta Staple — Extra High Turnout

YIELDS OVER **3** BALES PER ACRE

VERY STORM RESISTANT

FINE FOR SNAPPING — FINE FOR PICKING

State Registered Quality

(Purple Tag)

Write for our attractive prices—some territory open.

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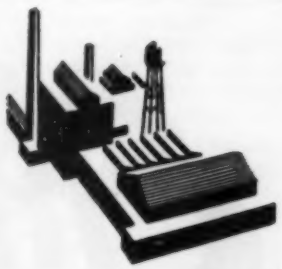
GET **what** YOU WANT... **when** YOU WANT IT



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WELL MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., INC.

1629 Main St. Fort Worth, Texas

laugh it off

A tourist was enjoying the wonders of California. As they passed through a grove of citrus trees, the tourist remarked: "What beautiful grapefruit!"

A native jokester replied, "Oh, those lemons are a bit small, owing to a comparatively bad season."

"And what are those enormous blossoms?" asked the tourist.

"Just a patch of buttercups," said the Californian.

The tourist said no more until they reached the Sacramento River. "Ah," he exclaimed, grasping the idea, "somebody's radiator is leaking!"

• • •

"I would like a driver's license for my horse."

"What makes you think we'd give a driver's license to a horse?"

"Well, you give them to jackasses."

• • •

A youth just out of school applied for a position. It is always "position" these days—no one seems to want a "job." The youth approached the employment manager with plenty of confidence: "I leave the matter of pay up to you," he said, generously; "I am sure you will pay what I am worth."

The manager sized the youth up for a moment, and replied: "We will do even better than that, my boy. Yes, sir, even better than that—we will even give you a small salary when you start work."

• • •

"Haw—Haw, saw you sewing a button on your coat, henpecked."

"No you didn't."

"Yes I did. I saw you with my own eyes."

"You did not. It was my wife's coat."

• • •

Lecturer: "Now, is there anyone here who would like to ask a question?"

Someone in the audience: "Yeah, what time is it?"

• • •

Sam had backslid again, and his pastor was upbraiding him for it. "Why didn't you say, 'Get behind me, Satan'?"

"I did say dem very words, parson," Sam explained. "Den Satan he say, 'All right, Sam, I'll get behind. Since we bofe goin' de same way, hit mek no diff'unce who takes de lead."

• • •

The bridegroom was in a poetic frenzy as he strolled along the seashore. "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue sea, roll on," he recited to his bride.

"Oh, Gerald," she exclaimed, "how wonderful you are; it's doing it!"

• • •

A would-be soap-box orator who had reached the argumentative stage sat down next to a clergyman in a street car. Wishing to start something, he turned to the clergyman and said:

"I won't go to heaven, for there ain't no heaven."

The expected rise was not forthcoming.

"I say there ain't no heaven. I ain't goin' to heaven," he shouted.

The clergyman replied quietly, "Well, go to hell, then, but be quiet about it."

• • •

We point with pride to the purity of the white space between our jokes.

• • •

A woman on a quiz show admitted she never read the Kinsey Report, but added. "I'm waiting for the picture to come out."

MOSS LINT CLEANERS

means higher grades - more customers - greater profits

- The precise "textile-type" combing process found only in Moss Lint Cleaners!
- Designed by Moss-Gordin, originators of true combing in lint cleaners!
- Cleans, combs, blooms and blends cotton more perfectly than ever before!
- Proof that Moss Lint Cleaners continue to lead the field in performance!

THERE IS NOTHING LEFT TO CHANCE WHEN YOU INVEST IN A MOSS LINT CLEANER

Ginners everywhere continue to discover the clear-cut advantages of field-tested, time-proven Moss Lint Cleaners. Rugged in construction, they are built for real punishment, hour after hour, day and night during the rush of ginning season. It is well known that you have less maintenance with a Moss. And now, because of the advanced COMB-MATIC* cleaning principle, a Moss does more to upgrade cotton, bring you more ginning volume and give you more satisfied customers. Don't wait another season. Install a Moss Lint Cleaner now and put your plant years ahead. Send us a postcard and we will send you details. The extra performance of a Moss will mean extra profits for you! Service after the sale is standard equipment.

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LINT CLEANER CO.

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AUTOMATIC SUCTION CONTROL

Easy Installation . . . Fully Tested

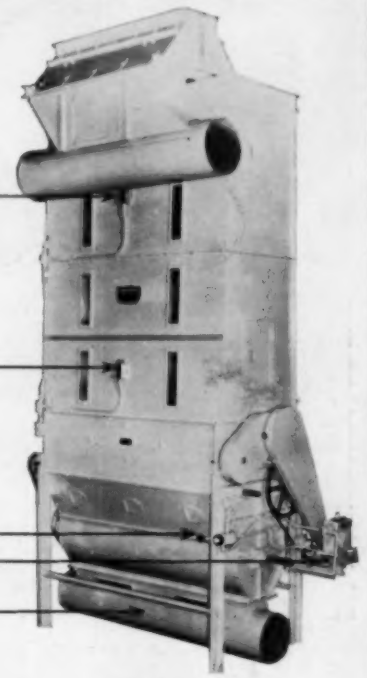
As An Overflow Pen

or

Separate Unit

Ginner selects constant rate of steady feed . . . automatically maintained . . . to give extraction, cleaning, drying and ginning equipment proper supply of cotton for most efficient operation.

No Slugging or Starving



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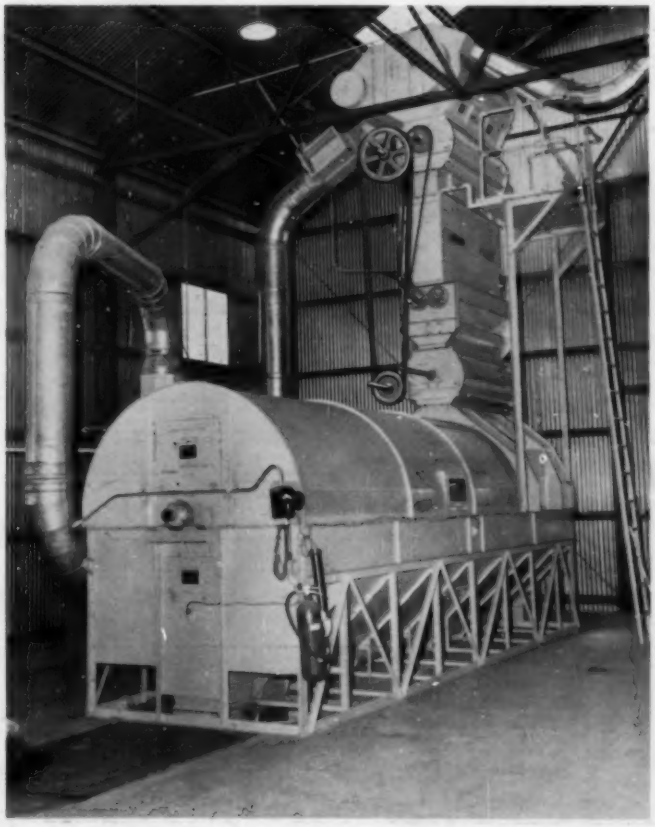
COMPLETE
Cotton Ginning Systems



a regulated even feed...

The automatic Hydraulic Feed Control is built in two sizes, 52⅜" and 72" wide, and designed to provide a positive and even feed of the seed cotton for all the overhead Cleaning and Drying equipment.

As this typical view shows, the Hydraulic Feed Control Unit is mechanically driven from the Separator and is completely independent of any electric power.

This Feed Control device is arranged in the system so that cotton is passed through drying and overhead cleaning equipment only one time. No two-sided bales because of a portion of the cotton being repeatedly cycled through Driers and overhead cleaning equipment.

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